

FOREWORD

The 2014 Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE) is tabled during a time when the Country celebrates twenty years of freedom.

This is a time of reflection on the progress that has been made, including on ensuring sustained economic growth and maintaining fiscal discipline in the Province.

We do have a good story to tell.

- Mpumalanga experienced a net job creation of almost 100 000 between the first quarter of 2009 and fourth quarter of 2013.
- Poverty rate declined from 43.7 per cent in 2009 to 36.9 per cent in 2012; The number of people in poverty declined by 180 000 in the same period;
- The proportion of income earned by the bottom 40 per cent in our Province, improved from 7.4 per cent in 2009 to 8.3 per cent in 2012.
- The successive budgets that the Administration tabled, in this august House since 2009, have sought to make the economic and social transformation agenda, as directed by the founding provisions of the Freedom Charter, happen.
- Almost R150 billion of this total expenditure was spent in the last 5 years, substantial amount of this budget was used to provide the most needed basic services.
- There has been a continuous effort in redirecting expenditure from consumption to investment so as to improve the economic condition of the Province. Accountability has improved with possible wastage decreasing and more resources made available for service delivery.

All these have enabled the Provincial Government to achieve much over the past five years even though it was operating in a difficult post-recession climate.

This is also the first time, in our glorious freedom years, that we table the Provincial Budget in the absence of the founding father of our democratic government in South Africa, Dr Nelson Mandela. We owe it to Tata Mandela and his generation, to commit the resources in the next phase of our development to fastrack the attainment of the vision that he stood for – that of diverse people united in a common goal of making a better life for all possible in our lifetime.

The provincial budget will increase at a rate of 5.8 per cent in the medium term, from R36.4 billion in 2014/15; R39.2 billion in 2015/16 to R40.8 billion in 2016/17.

In putting the Provincial Budget estimates, the Government had to be mindful of and resource the plan that will Move Mpumalanga Forward.

This plan has to be modelled on the National Development imperatives of continuing to implement programmes that will advance the societal development, within the constraint of the fiscal limits.

This 2014 budget does that. It prioritises the nine spending priorities that have become the hall mark of development-inspired expenditure plan in the Province.

South Africa and indeed Mpumalanga is a better place to live in now than it was 20 years ago.



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DATE:

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1. BUDGET STRATEGY AND AGGREGATES

1.1. Introduction

The macroeconomic outlook has deteriorated since tabling of the 2013 Budget and as such the principle underpinning the 2013 Budget, that the expenditure should be kept within the aggregate ceiling established, is strictly adhered to for the 2014 MTEF process.

The 2014 Budget will remain within the fiscal path for consolidating and reducing the deficit that was set out in 2013 Budget. The need to strengthen existing programmes or funding new priorities are be financed from within the aggregate spending baselines

The government aim at shifting funding from consumption (operational) towards investments (capital expenditure) and the departments were requested to put an to reduce their budget towards compensation and that any appointment done should be approved as critical posts that will add more value to the organisation.

Past trends in government expenditure show that government debt (national level) and the wage bill in all the spheres of government have become the fastest growing components of spending.

Budget principles

The budget is underpinned by the principles that will assist the government to deal with issues that have troubled Government from time to time, this includes amongst others:

- closing of the funding gaps between the national and provincial norms of allocation towards the social sector. This is intended to improve planning, smooth service delivery, minimise in-year budget adjustments that tended to disrupt service delivery
- to reprioritise line items in order to improve efficiency gains, especially in communication and fleet management
- to strengthen the management and accountability for accruals

Principle 1: In line with the directive of the Executive Council, the Provincial budgets should respond to the key findings of the Socio Economic Review and Outlook (SERO) reports. The SERO report issued in November 2013 has been used, as it constitutes the latest findings on the economic situation of our Province.

Principle 2: The involvement of the Executing Authorities in priority setting for their respective departments.

Principle 3: Allocation of funding to social services sector at the prescribed norm (Education, Health and Social Development).

Principle 4: Model for absorption of social workers in the Department of Social Development.

Principle 5: Introduction of a funding norm in the Provincial Legislature.

Principle 6: Shifting the composition of expenditure away from consumption to investment on infrastructure. During 2012 SOPA this principle was pronounced and re-emphasised during SOPA of 2013.

Principle 7: The 7th principle recognizes the efficiency gains from re-prioritisation in the past years and currently and proposes that a principle is adopted formally that where a goods and service item is subject of wastages, a horizontal re-prioritisation is implemented (Communication and fleet management).

Principle 8: This principle acknowledges the over commitments on infrastructure that were reported during the finalisation of the 2013 adjustments by various departments mainly Department of Education as well as Department of Health.

Principle 9: Principle 9 requires that each model that is used in Transfers and subsidies to various institutions is evaluated whether transfers are made to Public entities, fee paying or no fee schools, other institutions such as cultural organisations etc

Principle 10: Clearing of accruals – getting it right in respect of definition as well as treatment thereof.

Principle 11: Introduction of cost recovery mechanisms in the Health sector

Principle 12: Financing of security service costs – creation of a model that is biased towards cost saving mechanisms.

Principle 13: 13th principle is on the disasters that the Province is prone to whether there is a case for utilisation of a helicopter. There are no budgets assigned in 2014/15 financial year given the assessment of best possible option that Government would need to consider prior to any allocations.

NOTES ON THE EQUITABLE SHARE ALLOCATIONS

Inflation assumptions

Revised inflation projections (CPI) published in the 2013 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, are 5.5 per cent in 2014/15, 5.4 per cent in 2015/16 and 5.4 per cent in 2015/16.

Personnel adjustments

The state of personnel budgets across government remains a significant risk to fiscal sustainability, policy priorities and service delivery and as such to keep within the current aggregate spending baselines funding had to be shifted between functions, primarily towards personnel intensive functions. Ensuring that personnel budgets are adequately financed means providing for increased inflation-linked wage costs for government officials due to the inflation projections now being higher than those anticipated at the time of tabling 2013 Budget.

Total adjustments to the provincial equitable share cover the full cost of the wage agreement (i.e. cost of living adjustments, housing allowance, qualification bonuses and long service recognition cash rewards) but does not make provision for growth in personnel numbers in the different sectors. Resources have been allocated over the MTEF to cover the costs of the wage agreement. Going forward, employment of personnel should strictly only be considered in areas where critical skills are required, and only when properly motivated in terms of performance improvements.

PRIORITIES FUNDED ON SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department has been allocated an amount of R1.07 million in 2014/15 financial year for Occupation Specific Dispensation (OSD) for Education Sector Therapists Grant to fund the introduction of an OSD for therapists in education sector.

Personnel adjustments and policy priorities

Departments have been advised to ensure that budgets provide for the full implication of personnel-related costs, including improved conditions of service, as well as the policy priorities.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS – CONDITIONAL GRANTS

Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant to Provinces

The province has benefited from funding of the Expanded Public Works programme, both social sector, amounting to R18.8 million and integrated grant amounting to R39.9 million.

Further Education and Training Colleges Grant

The further education and training colleges grant could not be shifted on the 1st April 2014 as the amounts offered by departments will not enable the Department of Higher Education and Training to perform the function effectively and this will be finalised for a transfer of the function with effect from 1 April 2015

Reforms to existing conditional grants

Human Settlements Development Grant

The Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG) formula has been applied to determine the revised HSDG allocation per province.

Infrastructure grants

Phase two of the Grant Bidding processes requires departments to submit:

- Approved project proposals for all projects in the planning stage in the 2015/16 financial year and 2016/17 financial year; and
- Approved concept reports for all projects in the design or construction stage in the 2015/16 financial year.

This is additional to the requirements of Phase One for 2016/17, which is:

- User Asset Management Plan, covering 10 years, i.e. Up to 2024;
- Infrastructure Programme Management Plan, covering 2015 MTEF; this must include the Construction Procurement Strategy.

The requirements are increasing annually, however these will be met with improved capacity in personnel and a more coherent approach to infrastructure in general.

This affects the grants allocations for health and education sectors only.

2014 Budget Proposals

Following extensive intergovernmental consultations at a National level and Provincial level which took place in the form of Budget Council, provincial Budget and Finance Committee meetings, joint MTEC hearings with Macro Policy in October 2013, Executive Council endorsed preliminary allocations to the various votes.

1.2. Summary of budget aggregates

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Provincial receipts									
Transfer receipts from national	26 332 629	29 529 093	30 992 103	32 934 535	33 477 057	33 476 373	35 706 995	38 429 465	39 972 791
Equitable share	22 182 432	24 008 319	25 250 020	27 146 927	27 638 180	27 637 496	29 354 919	31 448 977	33 727 900
Conditional grants	4 150 197	5 520 774	5 742 083	5 787 608	5 838 877	5 838 877	6 352 076	6 980 488	6 244 891
Provincial own receipts	528 141	561 161	667 819	723 767	723 767	691 254	762 819	799 688	837 442
Total provincial receipts	26 860 770	30 090 254	31 659 922	33 658 302	34 200 824	34 167 627	36 469 814	39 229 153	40 810 233
Provincial payments									
Current payments	20 989 561	23 013 053	24 880 533	26 764 175	27 050 774	27 407 271	29 004 476	31 029 555	32 801 952
Transfers and subsidies	3 329 272	3 710 049	3 904 254	4 167 573	4 149 803	4 209 962	4 408 600	4 665 733	5 009 797
Payments for capital assets	1 894 693	2 713 096	2 549 832	2 695 490	2 959 716	3 013 079	3 051 738	3 528 865	2 998 484
Payments for financial assets	1 221	2 748	5 733	9 685	7 830	7 885	5 000	5 000	-
Unallocated contingency reserve / other									
Total provincial payments	26 214 747	29 438 946	31 340 352	33 636 923	34 168 123	34 638 197	36 469 814	39 229 153	40 810 233
Surplus/(deficit) before financing	646 023	651 308	319 570	21 379	32 701	-470 570	-	-	-
Financing									
Provincial roll-overs									
Other (Specify)									
Other (Specify)									
Other (Specify)									
Surplus/(deficit) after financing	646 023	651 308	319 570	21 379	32 701	-470 570	-	-	-

1.3. Financing

The 2014 Provincial Fiscal Framework makes available the total amount of R36.46 billion made up of Equitable Share of R29.35 billion, Conditional Grants amounting to R6.35 billion, Own Receipts amounting to R762.69 million.

2. BUDGET PROCESS AND THE MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

1. The Budget Process schedule was developed and distributed to all stakeholders during July 2013. The MTEC Hearings were held in the province in October 2013. This process allowed provincial departments an opportunity for soliciting budget bids and also allowed for a process of assessing the various policy options. The focus was on re-prioritisation of existing baselines. In order to enhance our processes, and also in recognizing the fact that we share Outcome 12 with the Office of Premier, the Office formed part of the MTEC Committee.

2. The Benchmark session held with National Treasury on 10 January 2014 have provided us with an opportunity to refine the databases in preparation for the final submission.

3. The Technical Committee on Finance, a committee of HODs for Provincial Treasuries took place on.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK OF MPUMALANGA

This section reflects on important socio-economic statistics in Mpumalanga. Information used in this section was collected from approved and credible sources to provide a realistic picture of the socio-economic conditions in the province. The socio-economic outlook is crucial in the planning and budget process to ensure that any measures introduced by the provincial government, are in line with the ever-changing socio-economic dynamics. Placing Mpumalanga on a shared growth and integrated development trajectory requires a coherent and co-ordinated public sector response to the province's socio-economic opportunities and challenges.

3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1.1 Population figures and growth

According to Statistics South Africa's *Census 2011*, Mpumalanga's population was 4.04 million or 7.8 per cent of the national total (Table 3.1). Mpumalanga registered the sixth largest share among the provinces. Gauteng with 23.7 per cent was the province with the largest share of the national population, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with a 19.8 per cent share. Northern Cape recorded the lowest percentage share of the national population at 2.2 per cent.

The latest population estimates by Statistics South Africa (*2013 Mid-year Population Estimates*) are also presented in Table 3.1. According to these, Mpumalanga's population increased by some 88 000 to 4.13 million in 2013, whilst the share of the national total remained constant at 7.8 per cent. Mpumalanga was one of four provinces where the shares remained unchanged, whilst the shares of three provinces decreased and two increased.

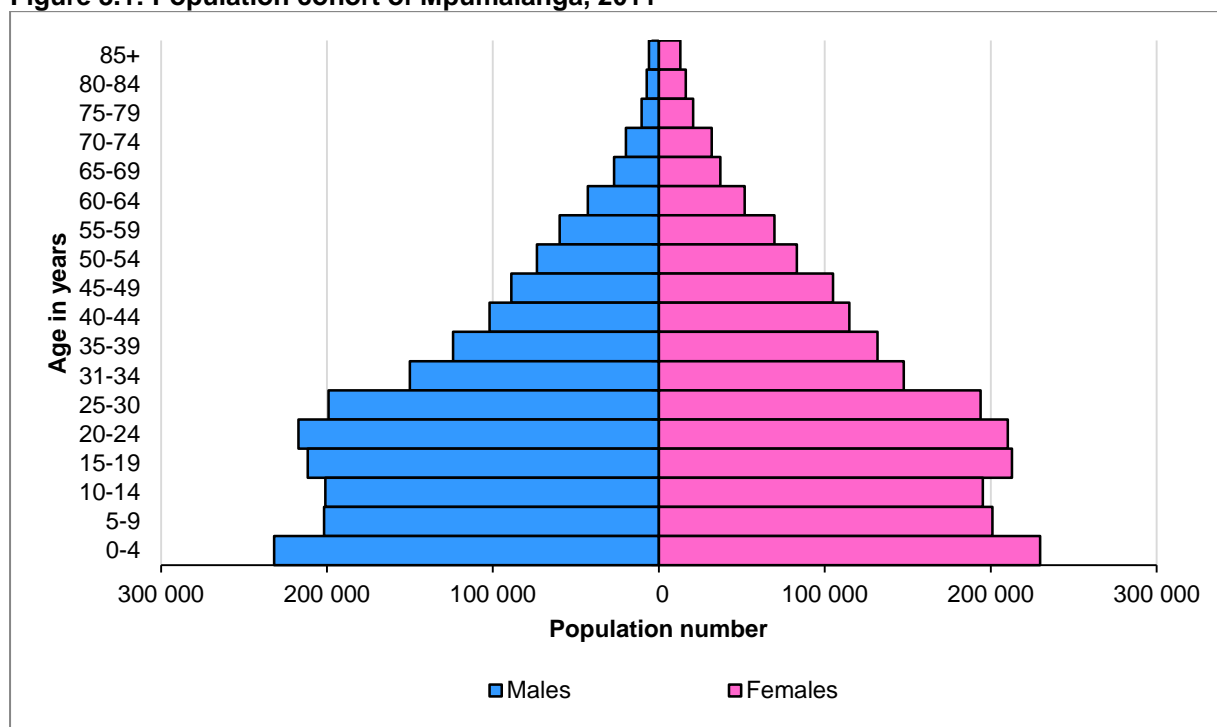
Table 3.1: Population in South Africa by province, 2001, 2011 & 2013

Region	Census				2013 Mid-year estimates	
	2001		2011		Number	% share of national
	Number	% share of national	Number	% share of national		
Western Cape	4 524 335	10.1	5 822 734	11.2	6 016 900	11.4
Eastern Cape	6 278 651	14.0	6 562 053	12.7	6 620 100	12.5
Northern Cape	991 919	2.2	1 145 861	2.2	1 162 900	2.2
Free State	2 706 775	6.0	2 754 590	5.3	2 753 200	5.2
KwaZulu-Natal	9 584 129	21.4	10 267 300	19.8	10 456 900	19.7
North West	2 984 097	6.7	3 509 953	6.8	3 597 600	6.8
Gauteng	9 388 855	20.9	12 272 263	23.7	12 728 400	24.0
Mpumalanga	3 365 554	7.5	4 039 939	7.8	4 128 000	7.8
Limpopo	4 995 462	11.1	5 404 868	10.4	5 518 000	10.4
Total	44 819 777	100.0	51 770 560	100.0	52 982 000	100.0

Source: *Statistics South Africa – Census 2011*
Statistics South Africa – 2013 Mid-year Population Estimates

Figure 3.1 shows the population cohort of Mpumalanga according to the *Census 2011*. Females constituted 2.07 million or 51.1 per cent of the provincial population distribution and males 1.97 million (48.9 per cent). The youth cohort (0-34 years) made up 69.4 per cent of the total population in the province and the age group 60 years and older, only 7.0 per cent. The age cohort of 0-4 years represented the most populous age cohort with 461 559 individuals or some 11.4 per cent of the provincial population. In South Africa, the youth cohort made up 66.8 per cent of the total population and the age group 60 years and older, 8.0 per cent. Nationally the most populous age cohort was also the 0-4 years group that represented some 11.0 per cent of the population.

Figure 3.1: Population cohort of Mpumalanga, 2011



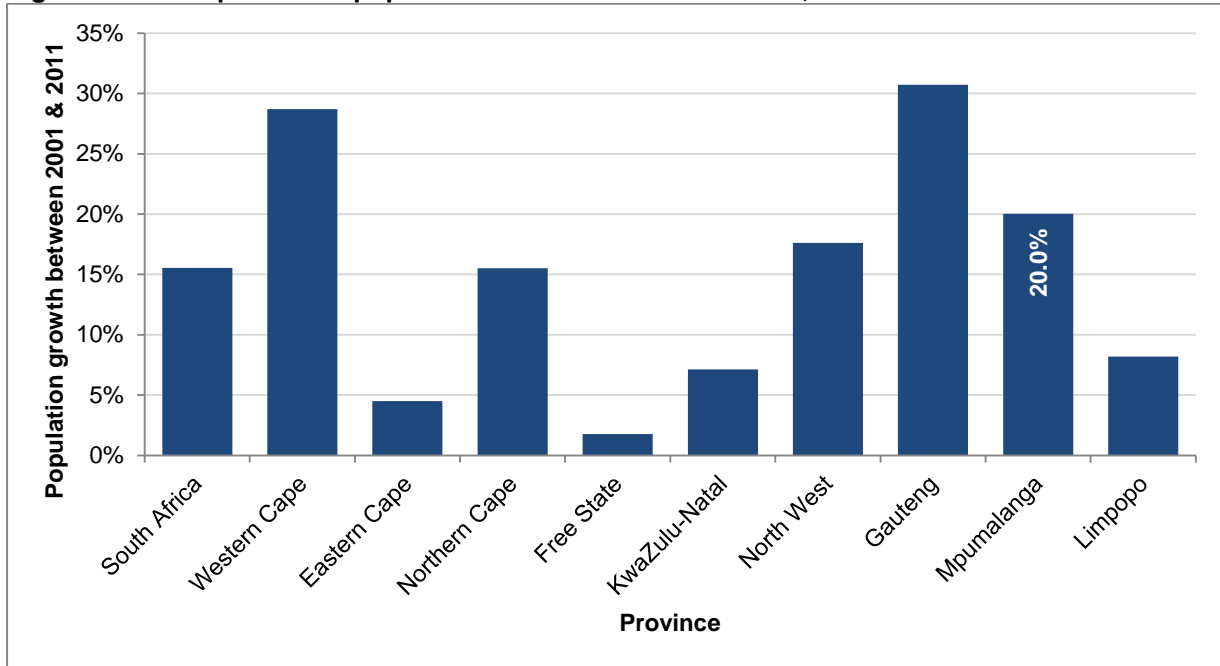
Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

The population of South Africa increased by 15.5 per cent between 2001 and 2011, as is evident from Figure 3.2. When expressed in absolute terms, the population of Mpumalanga increased by 20.0 per cent between 2001 and 2011. This was in excess of South Africa’s population increase and the third largest population increase behind Gauteng (30.7 per cent) and Western Cape (28.7 per cent) over the period under review. The population of Free State increased by a mere 1.8 per cent over the same period. Expressed in annual average growth, the population of Mpumalanga increased by 1.8 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011.

The breakdown by population group for Mpumalanga in 2001 and 2011, according to *Census 2011*, is presented in Figure 3.3. The majority of Mpumalanga’s population in 2011 was Black Africans (90.7 per cent) with Whites contributing 7.5 per cent. Coloureds (0.9 per cent), Asians (0.7 per cent) and Others (0.2 per cent) jointly contributed nearly 2 per cent to the total population in 2011.

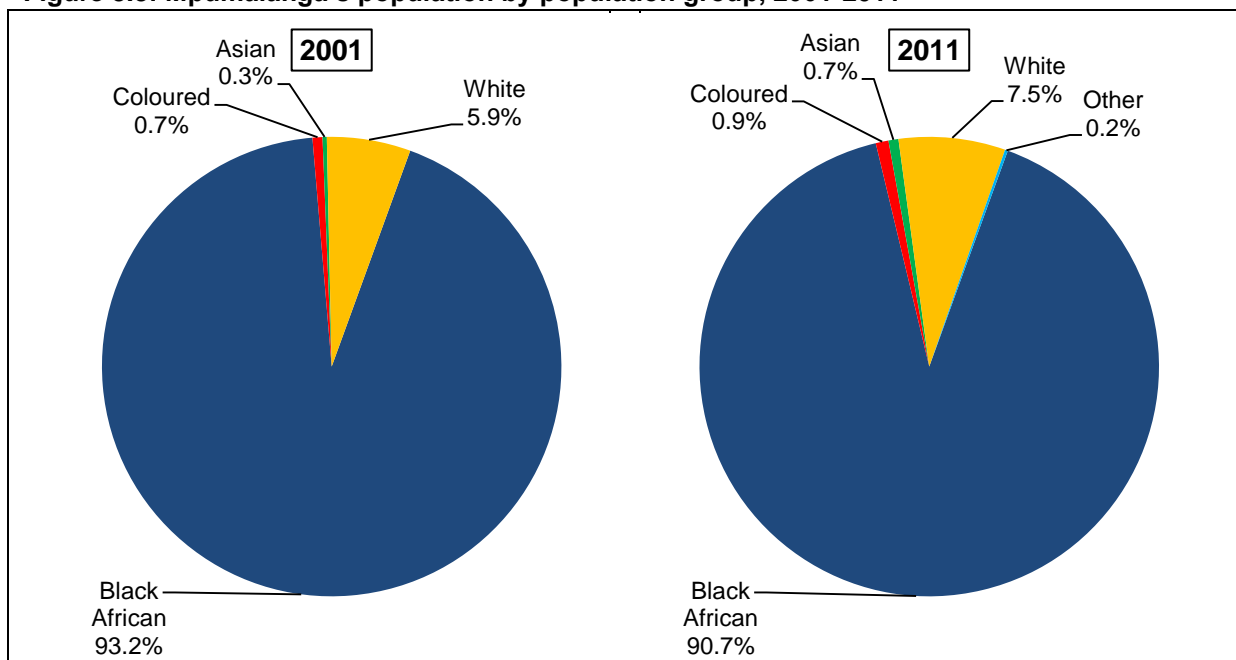
In 2011, 41.8 per cent of Mpumalanga’s population resided in Ehlanzeni, 32.4 per cent in Nkangala and 25.8 per cent in Gert Sibande (Figure 3.4). Females were in the majority in both Ehlanzeni (52.4 per cent) and Gert Sibande (50.7 per cent), whereas males formed the bulk of Nkangala’s population with a share of 50.2 per cent. In 2011, 72.1 per cent of Ehlanzeni’s population was younger than 35 years of age, followed by Gert Sibande (69.0 per cent) and Nkangala (66.2 per cent).

Figure 3.2: Comparison of population increase in South Africa, 2001-2011



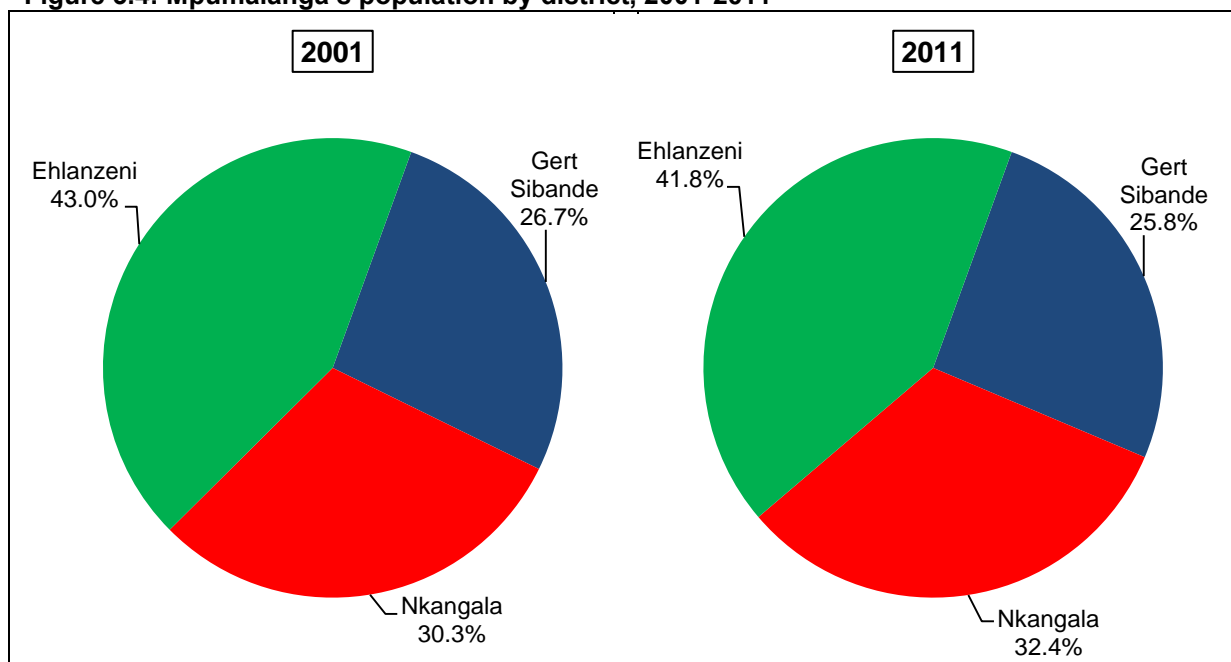
Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Figure 3.3: Mpumalanga's population by population group, 2001-2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Figure 3.4: Mpumalanga's population by district, 2001-2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

3.1.2 Fertility

The fertility rate is defined as the number of children the average women would have in her lifetime. According to the *2013 Mid-year Population Estimates* Mpumalanga's fertility rate for the period 2001-2006 was 2.98, for the period 2006-11 it was 2.77 and it is projected to decrease to 2.51 in the period 2011-2016. In terms of the highest fertility rate for the period 2011-2016, it is expected that Mpumalanga should have the fifth highest, Eastern Cape (2.72) the highest and Gauteng the lowest (1.87).

3.1.3 Life expectancy

Mpumalanga's male life expectancy at birth for the period 2001-2006 was 48.5 years and 51.8 years for the period 2006-2011. The projections for the period 2011-2016, according to the *2013 Mid-year Population Estimates*, suggest that it will increase further to 55.9 years. Mpumalanga's male life expectancy for the period 2011-2016 is expected to be the joint fourth highest. Western Cape (64.2 years) is expected to have the highest male life expectancy with Free State (49.6 years) the lowest.

Mpumalanga was the province with the fifth highest female life expectancy for the periods 2001-2006 (53.0 years) and 2006-2011 (56.6 years), respectively. The provincial figure is projected to increase to 60.1 years for the period 2011-2016, which will see to it that Mpumalanga rise to joint fourth highest female life expectancy. Western Cape (70.1 years) is expected to have the highest female life expectancy and Free State (52.9 years) the lowest. According to the South African Government's Outcomes Approach, the life expectancy of all South Africans is targeted to be 58-60 years by 2014/15. The National Development Plan (NDP) targets average male and female life expectancy at birth to improve to 70 years by 2030.

3.1.4 Migration

Table 3.2 shows the net migration streams of the provinces over three periods, namely 2001 to 2011, 2001 to 2006 and 2006 to 2011. The data was sourced from *Census 2011* and *2013 Mid-year Population Estimates*. Gauteng and Western Cape received the highest number of migrants in all three periods. Mpumalanga and North West were the only two other provinces to also register positive net migration in all three periods. Eastern Cape and Limpopo recorded the largest outflows throughout.

Table 3.2: Estimated provincial net migration in South Africa, 2001-2011

Region	Net migration		
	Census 2011 2001-2011	2001-2006	2013 Mid-year estimates 2006-2011
Eastern Cape	-278 261	-175 084	-159 837
Free State	-24 301	-15 949	-14 598
Gauteng	1 037 871	706 158	800 991
KwaZulu-Natal	-30 684	-17 511	-16 293
Limpopo	-152 857	-67 557	-62 927
Mpumalanga	52 845	45 576	43 139
Northern Cape	-6 735	-2 692	-2 328
North West	107 169	74 932	82 838
Western Cape	303 823	205 680	225 657

Source: *Statistics South Africa – Census 2011*
Statistics South Africa – 2013 Mid-year Population Estimates

3.1.5 Disability

Statistics South Africa's questions on disability require each person in the household to rate their ability level for a range of activities such as seeing, hearing, walking a kilometre or climbing a flight of steps, remembering and concentrating, self-care, and communicating in his/her most commonly used language, including sign language. During the analysis, individuals who said that they had some difficulty with two or more of the activities or had a lot of difficulty, or were unable to perform any one activity, were then classified as disabled.

Using this classification system in the *General Household Survey's* (GHS) of 2011 and 2012, 5.1 per cent of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2011 and 2012, respectively. By comparison, Census 2011 found that 7.4 per cent of individuals aged 5 years and older had disabilities. Table 3.3 presents the findings of GHS 2011 and 2012 as well Census 2011 on disability in South Africa. Mpumalanga's percentage of persons aged 5 years and older with disability was 7.0 per cent according to Census 2011 and according to GHS 2011 and GHS 2012, 5.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively.

Table 3.3: Percentage of persons aged 5 years & older with disability by province, 2011-12

Region	Census 2011	GHS 2011	GHS 2012
Western Cape	5.3%	4.2%	4.6%
Eastern Cape	9.5%	6.2%	6.0%
Northern Cape	10.8%	9.6%	7.1%
Free State	10.9%	6.6%	7.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	8.2%	4.7%	5.0%
North West	9.8%	7.5%	7.2%
Gauteng	5.3%	3.3%	3.5%
Mpumalanga	7.0%	5.6%	5.4%
Limpopo	6.7%	6.0%	5.0%
South Africa	7.4%	5.1%	5.1%

Source: *Statistics South Africa – Census 2011*
Statistics South Africa – GHS 2011 & 2012

3.2 LABOUR PROFILE

3.2.1 Labour force profile

The labour force comprises of all the employed and the unemployed population in a region. The national labour force of some 20 million individuals was 774 000 more at the end of the fourth quarter 2013 than a year earlier. The number of employed in South Africa increased by 653 000 while the unemployed increased by 121 000 between the end of the fourth quarter 2012 and the end of the fourth quarter 2013. The resultant strict unemployment rate declined from 24.5 per cent to 24.1 per cent between the fourth quarter 2012 and the fourth quarter 2013.

The NDP targets a decline in the unemployment rate to 14.0 per cent by 2020 and 6.0 per cent by 2030. The national labour absorption rate was 43.3 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, which was higher than the 42.2 per cent registered a year earlier. The labour force participation rate at the end of the fourth quarter 2013 (57.1 per cent) was higher than the rate recorded at the end of the fourth quarter 2012 (55.9 per cent).

The provincial labour force of around 1.58 million individuals was some 76 640 more at the end of the

fourth quarter 2013 than a year earlier. The number of employed at 1 148 557 at the end of the fourth quarter 2013 was 84 042 more than at the end of the fourth quarter 2012. The number of unemployed decreased by 7 402 to 428 805 between the end of the fourth quarter 2012 and the end of the fourth quarter 2013. The number of discouraged workers decreased by 37 689 to 213 889 over the last four quarters. Table 3.4 depicts the labour force profile of the province.

Table 3.4: Labour force profile of Mpumalanga, 2012-2013

Indicator	Q4 2012	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q3 2013 to Q4 2013 change	Year-on-year change
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
- Working age population (15-64 years)	2 616	2 656	2 669	13	54
- Labour Force/EAP	1 501	1 564	1 577	13	77
- Employed	1 065	1 149	1 149	0	84
- Unemployed	436	415	429	14	-7
- Not economically active	1 115	1 092	1 092	0	-23
- Discouraged work seekers	252	236	214	-22	-38
Rates	%	%	%	%	%
- Unemployment rate (strict definition)	29.1	26.5	27.2	0.7	-1.9
- Unemployment rate (expanded definition)	43.4	40.2	40.2	0.0	-3.2
- Employed/population ratio (absorption rate)	40.7	43.3	43.0	-0.3	2.3
- Labour force participation rate	57.4	58.9	59.1	0.2	1.7

Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

Note: Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals or change

The unemployment rate (strict definition) was lower at the end of the fourth quarter 2013 (27.2 per cent) than a year earlier (29.1 per cent). The unemployment rate according to the expanded definition decreased to 43.0 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, down from 43.4 per cent a year earlier. Over the last four quarters, the labour absorption rate and labour force participation rate improved to 43.0 per cent and 59.1 per cent, respectively.

3.2.2 Employment

The national labour market gained 653 000 jobs between the end of the fourth quarter 2012 and the end of the fourth quarter 2013. In total over the last year, Mpumalanga recorded 84 042 more jobs (Table 3.5). On a year-on-year basis, Western Cape (133 000) and KwaZulu-Natal gained the highest number of jobs. Between the end of the third quarter 2013 and the end of the fourth quarter 2013, Mpumalanga's employment numbers remained unchanged, whilst KwaZulu-Natal recorded a decline in employment. Total employment in Mpumalanga constituted 7.6 per cent of employment in the country, which was higher than the 7.3 per cent share of a year earlier.

Table 3.5: Changes in employment in South Africa and provinces, 2012-2013

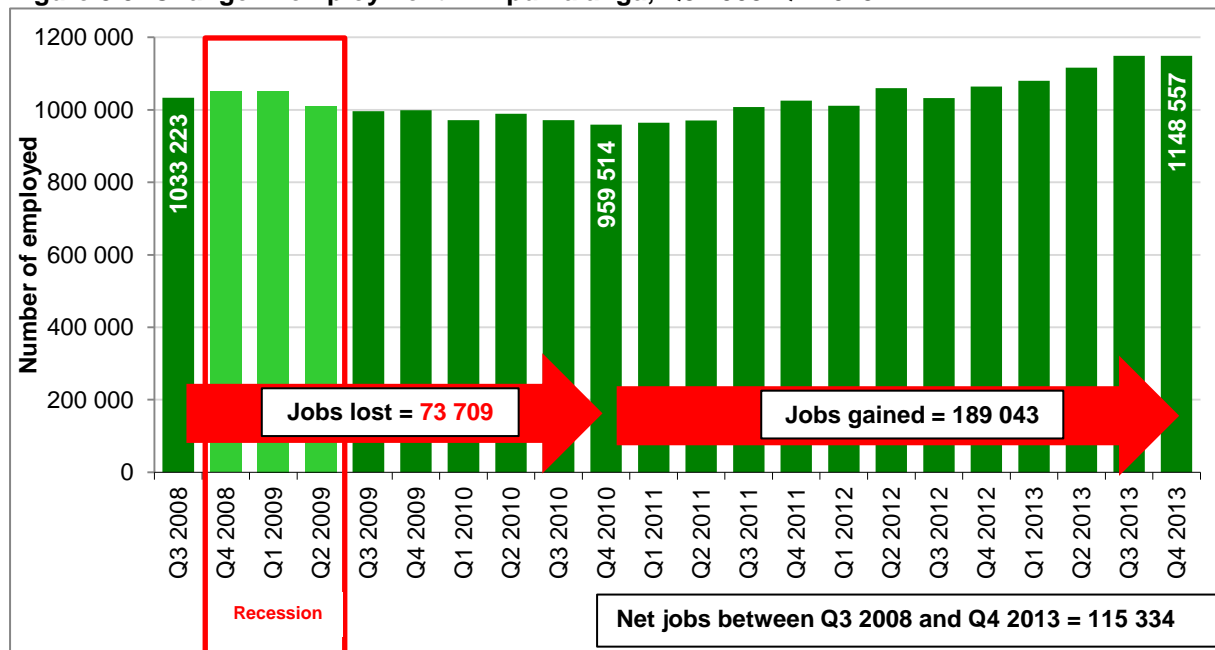
Region	Q4 2012	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q3 2013 to Q4 2013 change	Year-on-year change
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Western Cape	2 103	2 138	2 235	98	133
Eastern Cape	1 225	1 293	1 332	38	106
Northern Cape	301	316	329	13	28
Free State	729	737	746	8	16
KwaZulu-Natal	2 399	2 569	2 527	-42	128
North West	847	851	869	17	22
Gauteng	4 724	4 823	4 823	0	98
Mpumalanga	1 065	1 149	1 149	0	84
Limpopo	1 130	1 159	1 168	9	37
South Africa	14 524	15 036	15 177	141	653

Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

Note: Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals or change

Over the last 21 quarters (including the three recession quarters), the lowest number of employed in the province was measured at the end of the fourth quarter 2010 (959 514). This was 73 709 lower than the 1 033 223 recorded at the end of the third quarter 2008 (before the recession started). The majority of recession induced job losses took place after economic growth returned to positive territory by the third quarter 2009. The change in Mpumalanga's total employment from the end of the third quarter 2008 (before the recession) to the fourth quarter 2013 is displayed in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5: Change in employment in Mpumalanga, Q3 2008-Q4 2013



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

The latest reading, at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, of 1 148 557 was 115 334 above the pre-recession level and some 189 043 more jobs than the lowest level. It was the fifth consecutive quarter that Mpumalanga's employment numbers exceeded the pre-recession high and the sixth occurrence in the last seven quarters.

Employment target

The NDP targets a decline in the national unemployment rate to 14.0 per cent by 2020 and 6.0 per cent by 2030. Similarly, the Provincial Vision 2030 targets a decline in the provincial unemployment rate to 15.0 per cent by 2020 and 6.0 per cent by 2030. In order to reach the unemployment rate target by 2030, some 1.3 million new, sustainable jobs must be created in the period up to 2030.

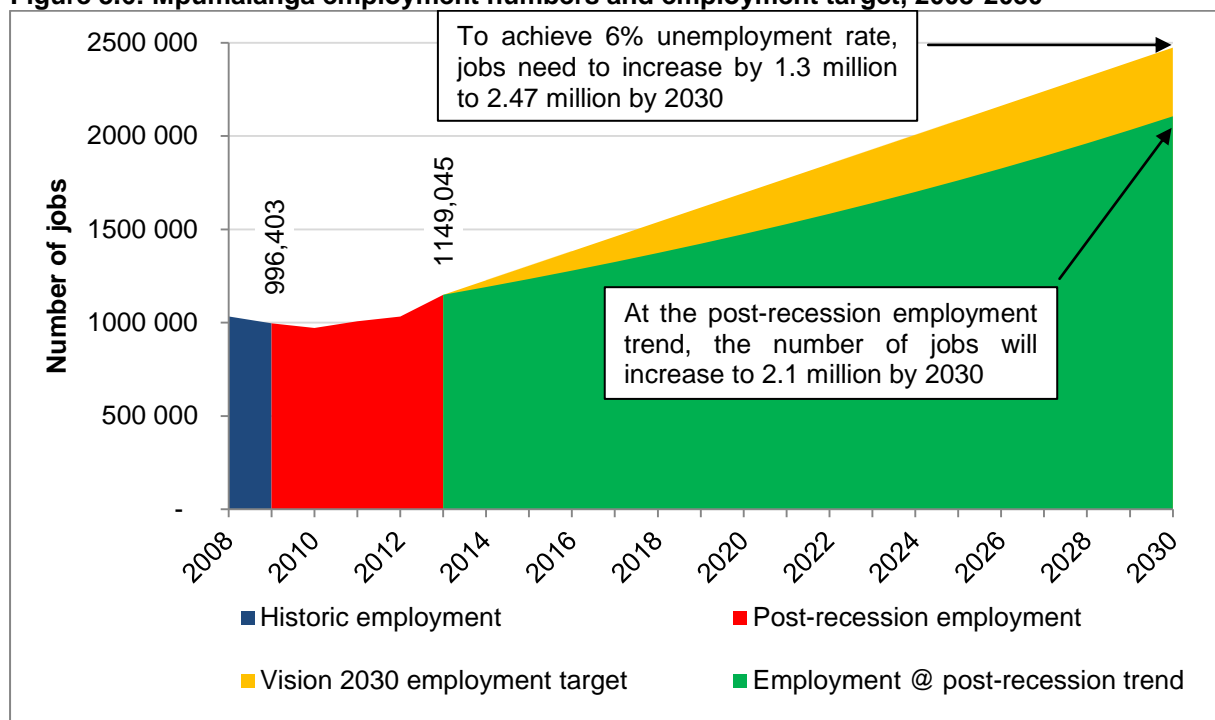
The 1.3 million jobs equates to more or less 77 000 jobs per annum or an annual average employment growth of 4.6 per cent per annum up to 2030. Figure 3.6 depicts historical employment numbers and required employment growth in Mpumalanga. It is evident from the illustration that employment growth of 3.6 per cent per annum – the employment growth post-recession – will not be sufficient to reach the employment target of 2.47 million jobs by 2030.

Aggregate employment

Table 3.6 shows the aggregated employment composition of employment in South Africa and the province from the end of the fourth quarter 2012 to the end of the fourth quarter 2013. In Mpumalanga, the formal employees' share of total employment increased from 56.4 per cent at end of the fourth quarter 2012 to 61.7 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013. The formal sector in Mpumalanga recorded a smaller share of total employment than was the case nationally (71.0 per cent).

In Mpumalanga, the informal sector's share declined marginally from 23.9 per cent to 23.0 per cent over the same period. Agriculture's share decreased from 10.0 per cent to 6.7 per cent, as did private households' share from 9.6 per cent to 8.7 per cent. The informal sector, agriculture and private households in Mpumalanga registered larger shares of total employment in the fourth quarter of 2013, than was the case nationally.

Figure 3.6: Mpumalanga employment numbers and employment target, 2008-2030



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

Table 3.6: Aggregate employment in South Africa & Mpumalanga, 2012-2013

Sector	Q4 2012		Q3 2013		Q4 2013	
	SA	MP	SA	MP	SA	MP
Formal sector	70.7%	56.4%	71.2%	61.1%	71.0%	61.7%
Informal sector ¹	16.2%	23.9%	15.4%	21.4%	16.1%	23.0%
Agriculture ²	4.9%	10.0%	4.9%	8.6%	4.7%	6.7%
Private households	8.2%	9.6%	8.4%	8.9%	8.2%	8.7%
Total ³	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

Note: Due to rounding numbers do not necessarily add up to totals or change

Employment by industry

Figure 3.7 depicts employment by industry in Mpumalanga in the fourth quarters of 2012 and 2013, respectively. The trade industry (wholesale and retail trade) employed the largest share of individuals in the province at 23.1 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013. This was smaller than the 23.6 per cent share registered 12 months earlier. Community and social services (19.9 per cent) was the second biggest employer with a larger share than at the end of the fourth quarter 2012 (17.9 per cent). The utilities industry was the smallest in both quarters, followed by transport as the second smallest.

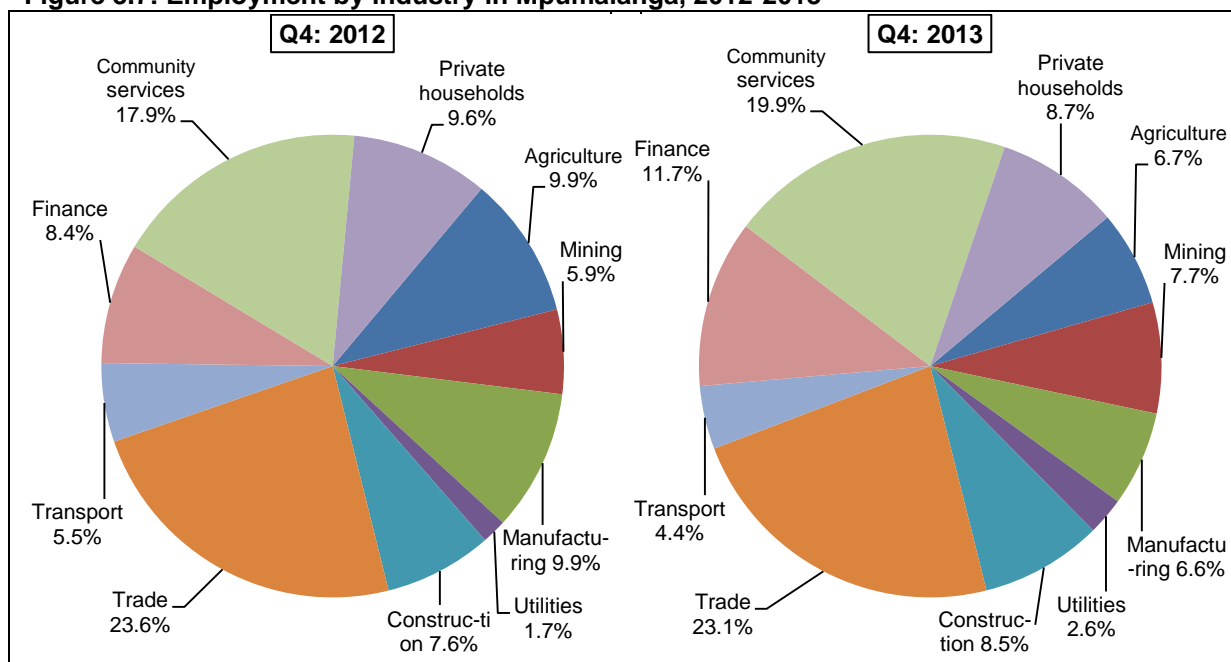
According to Figure 3.8, finance (44 658), community services (38 360) and mining (26 188) were the three industries in Mpumalanga that recorded the highest employment increase from the fourth quarter 2012 to the end of the fourth quarter 2013. Agriculture (-29 293) recorded the highest number of job losses over the same period followed by manufacturing (-28 861).

¹ The informal sector comprises i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than 5 employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries & ii) Employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax.

² An additional 124 000 citizens were involved in subsistence farming (non-market activities) in the province.

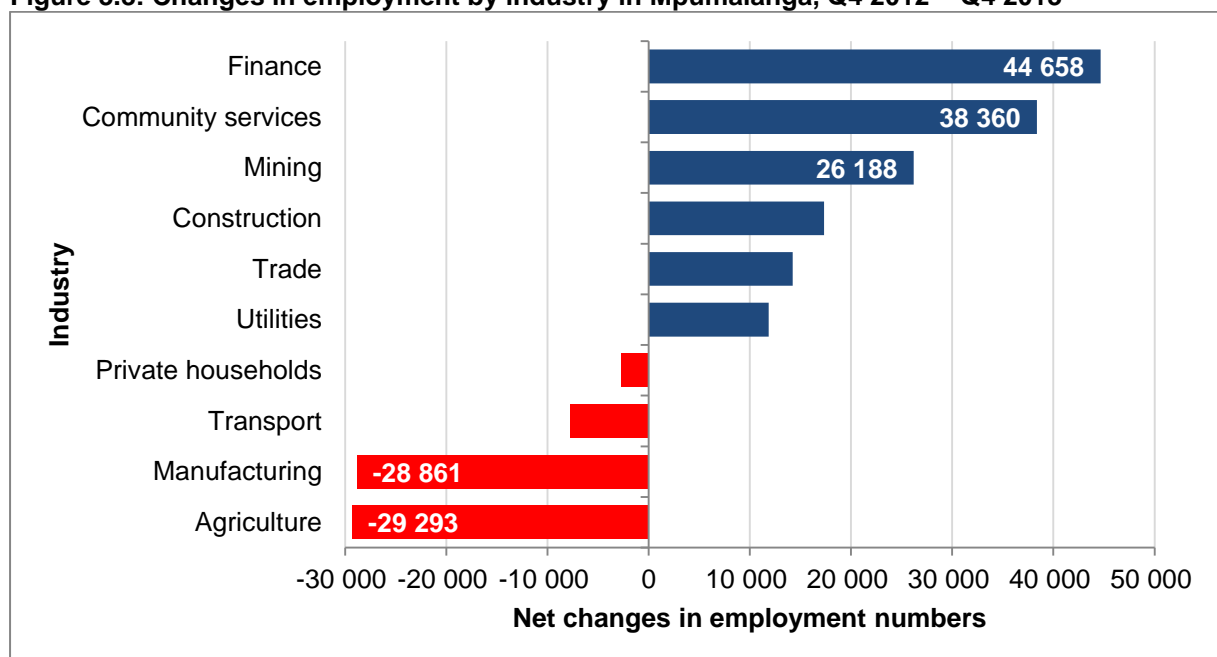
³ Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals

Figure 3.7: Employment by industry in Mpumalanga, 2012-2013



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

Figure 3.8: Changes in employment by industry in Mpumalanga, Q4 2012 – Q4 2013

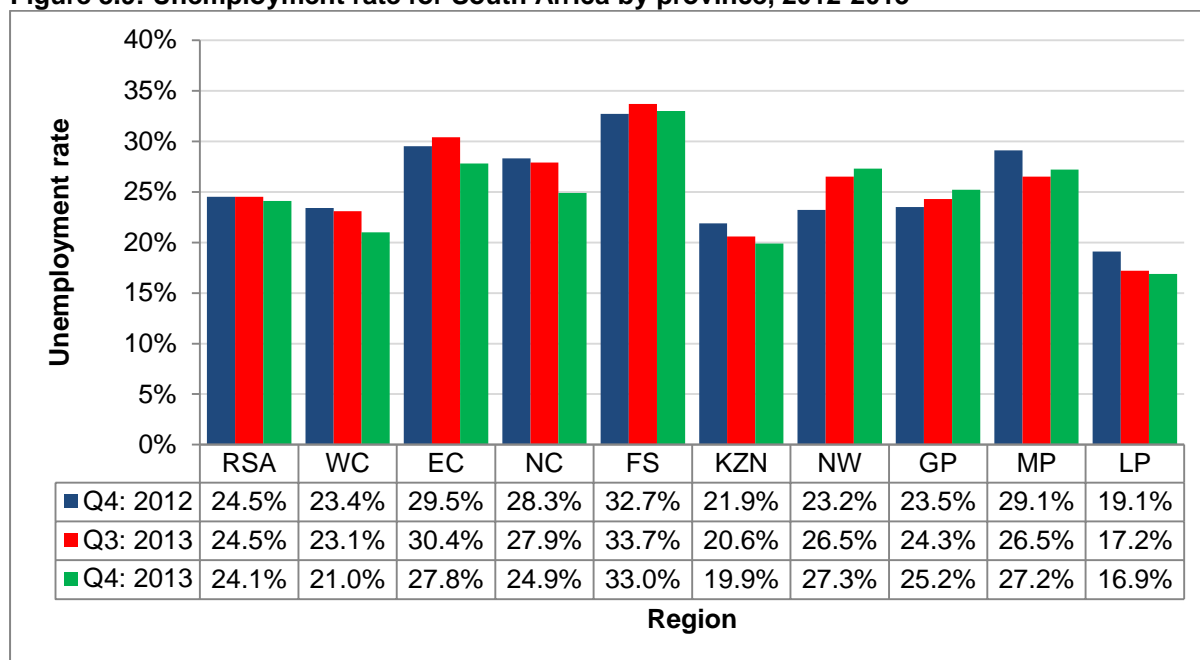


Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

3.2.3 Unemployment

According to Statistics South Africa's QLFS, the unemployment rate in Mpumalanga was 27.2 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, which was lower than the 29.1 per cent recorded at the end of the fourth quarter 2012 (Figure 3.9). This was higher than the national average of 24.1 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013. Mpumalanga, recorded the fourth highest unemployment rate among the nine provinces with Free State (33.0 per cent) registering the highest unemployment rate. Mpumalanga's unemployment rate decreased along with six other provinces from the end of the fourth quarter 2012 to the end of the fourth quarter 2013.

Figure 3.9: Unemployment rate for South Africa by province, 2012-2013



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

The unemployment rate of males (22.5 per cent) was lower than the female unemployment rate of 32.8 per cent. The unemployment rate of youth of working age (15-34 years) in Mpumalanga was 38.0 per cent. The youth constituted 73.6 per cent of the total number of unemployed in the province. According to *Census 2011*, the unemployment rate of Gert Sibande (29.9 per cent) was the lowest in 2011 and that of Ehlanzeni (34.7 per cent) the highest among the districts. The unemployment rate of eight local municipal areas was higher than the provincial unemployment rate in 2011. In 2011, Bushbuckridge (52.6 per cent) and Dr JS Moroka (46.6 per cent) registered the highest unemployment rates.

Target unemployment rate

The Vision 2030 target unemployment rate for Mpumalanga is 6 per cent by 2030. If 1.3 million jobs can be created up to 2030, the unemployment rate should, in all probability, drop to 6 per cent as is displayed in Figure 3.10. If jobs, however, are to be created at the post-recession trend of 3.6 per cent per annum, the unemployment rate should most probably decline to only 20.0 per cent by 2030.

Expanded definition of unemployment

The expanded unemployment rate takes into account everybody who was available for work even if they did not search for work. In essence, it includes all persons who are unemployed according to the official definition plus part of the inactive population (according to official definition) who indicated that they were available, regardless of the reason they gave for not looking for work.

Figure 3.11 shows that South Africa's expanded unemployment rate was 35.1 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2012 and decreased slightly to 34.0 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013. Mpumalanga's expanded unemployment rate was 40.2 per cent at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, lower than the reading of a year earlier. It was, however higher than the national average. Mpumalanga was also the province with the fourth highest expanded unemployment rate among the nine provinces. It is notable how much higher the expanded unemployment rates of Limpopo (36.1 per cent) and KwaZulu-Natal (36.2 per cent) are than their respective strict unemployment rates.

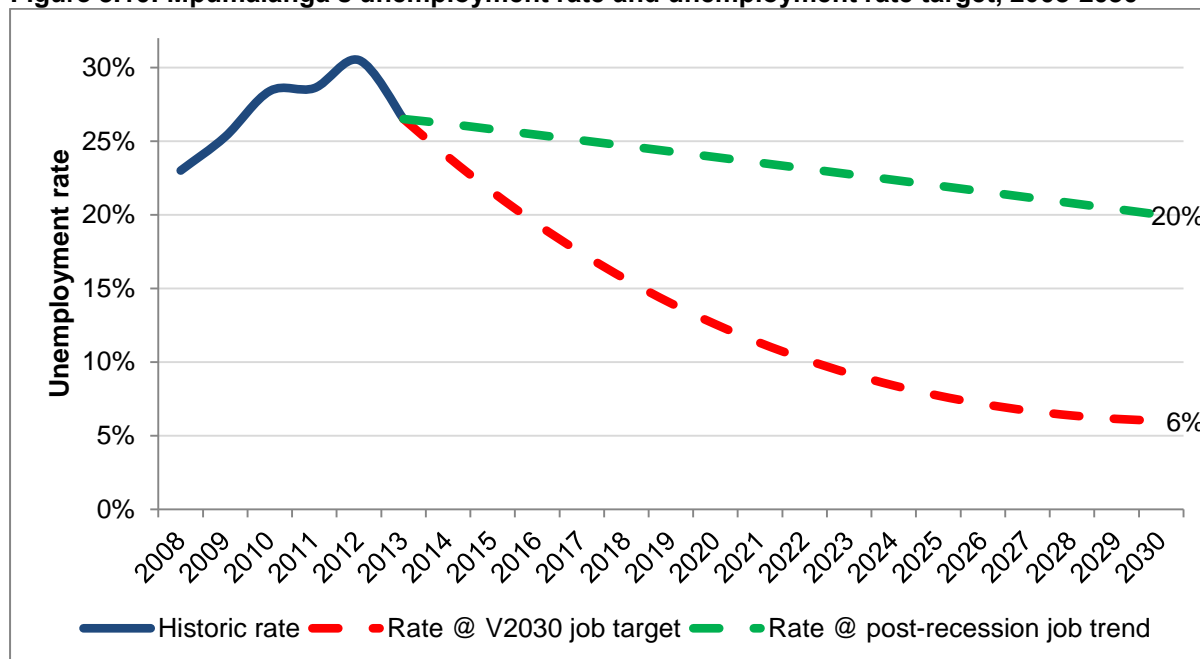
Discouraged work seekers

Statistics South Africa defines a discouraged work-seeker as a person, who was not employed during the reference period, wanted to work, was available to work or start a business but did not take active steps to find work during the four week that preceded the reference period.

South Africa had 2.2 million discouraged workers by the end of the fourth quarter 2013. This represents a decrease of 101 000 over the end of the fourth quarter 2012. Figure 3.12 indicates that Mpumalanga's share was 214 000 or some 9.7 per cent of South Africa's discouraged work seekers at the end of the fourth quarter 2013, down from a 10.9 per cent share a year earlier. The number of

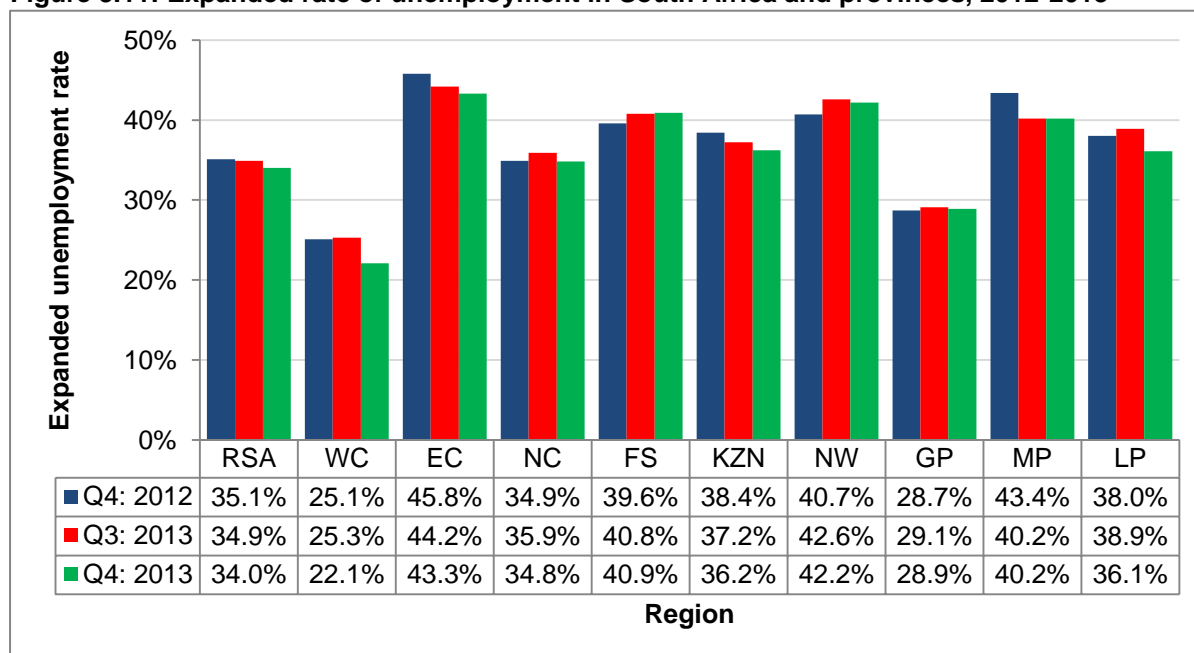
discouraged work seekers in Mpumalanga decreased by 38 000 from the end of the fourth quarter 2012 to the end of the fourth quarter 2013. When compared with other provinces, Mpumalanga registered the fifth highest share of discouraged workers nationally.

Figure 3.10: Mpumalanga's unemployment rate and unemployment rate target, 2008-2030



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

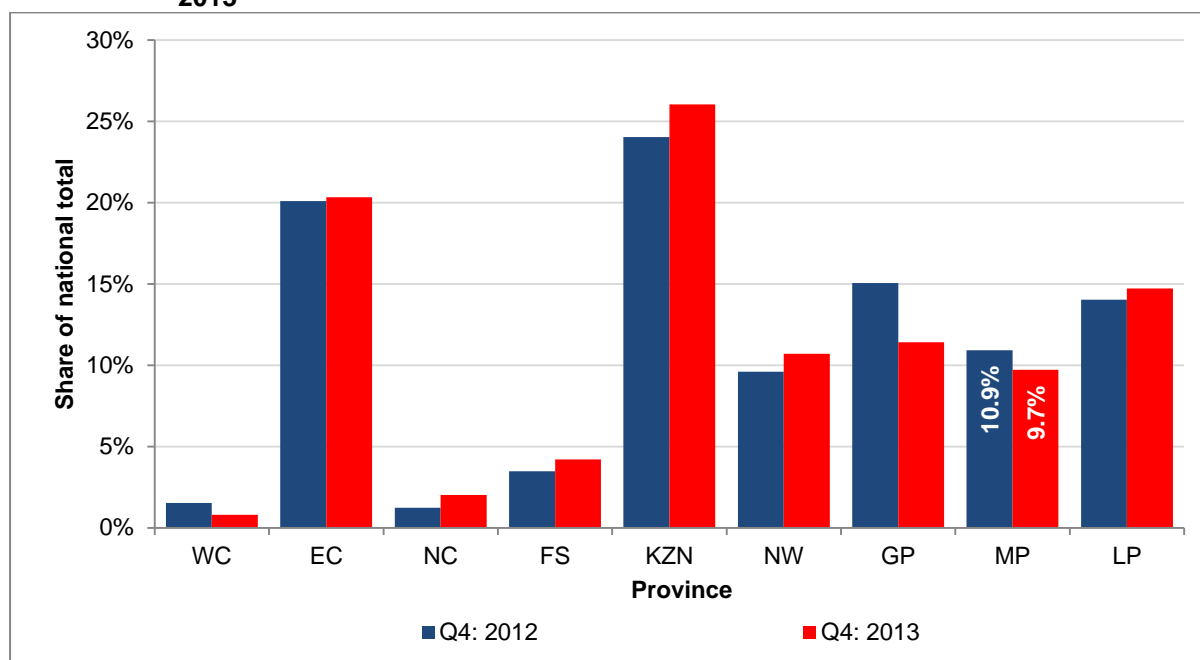
Figure 3.11: Expanded rate of unemployment in South Africa and provinces, 2012-2013



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

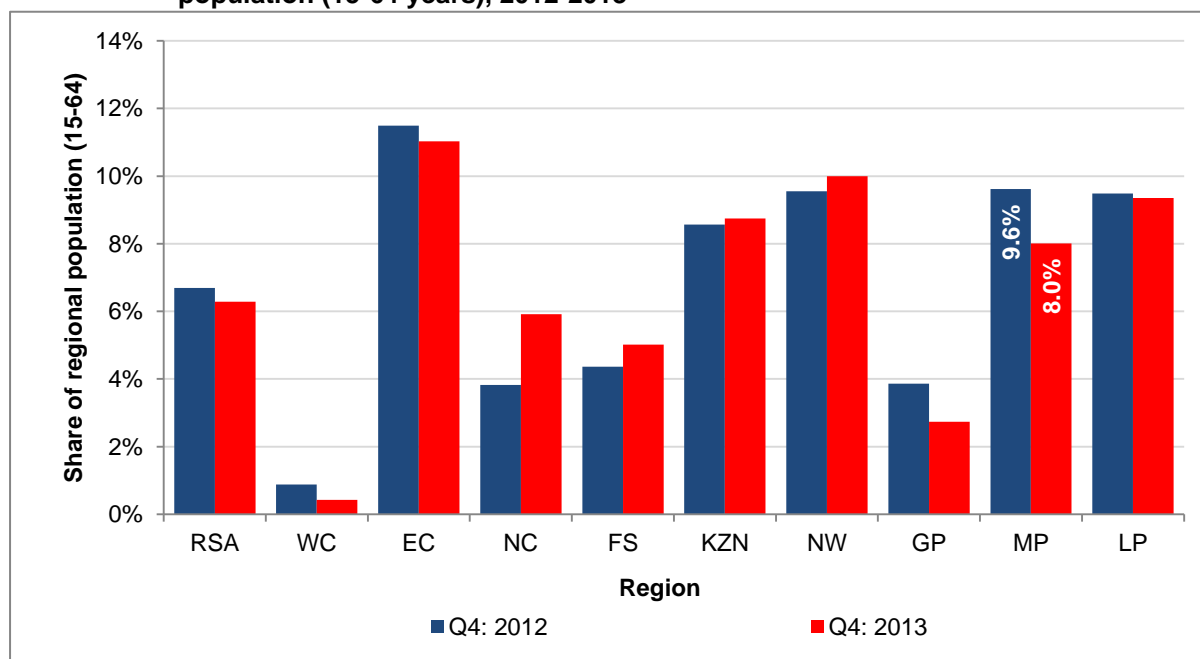
It is evident from Figure 3.13 that Mpumalanga's discouraged work seekers decreased as a percentage of the provincial working age population (15-64 years) from the end of the fourth quarter 2012 (9.6 per cent) to the end of the fourth quarter 2013 (8.0 per cent). The discouraged work seekers' share of working age population in Mpumalanga was larger than the national share (6.3 per cent) at the end of the fourth quarter 2013. Four provinces had larger ratios of discouraged work seekers to working age population than Mpumalanga at the end of the fourth quarter 2013.

Figure 3.12: Provincial contribution to number of discouraged work seekers nationally, 2012-2013



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

Figure 3.13: Comparison of discouraged work seekers as a ratio of regional working age population (15-64 years), 2012-2013



Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

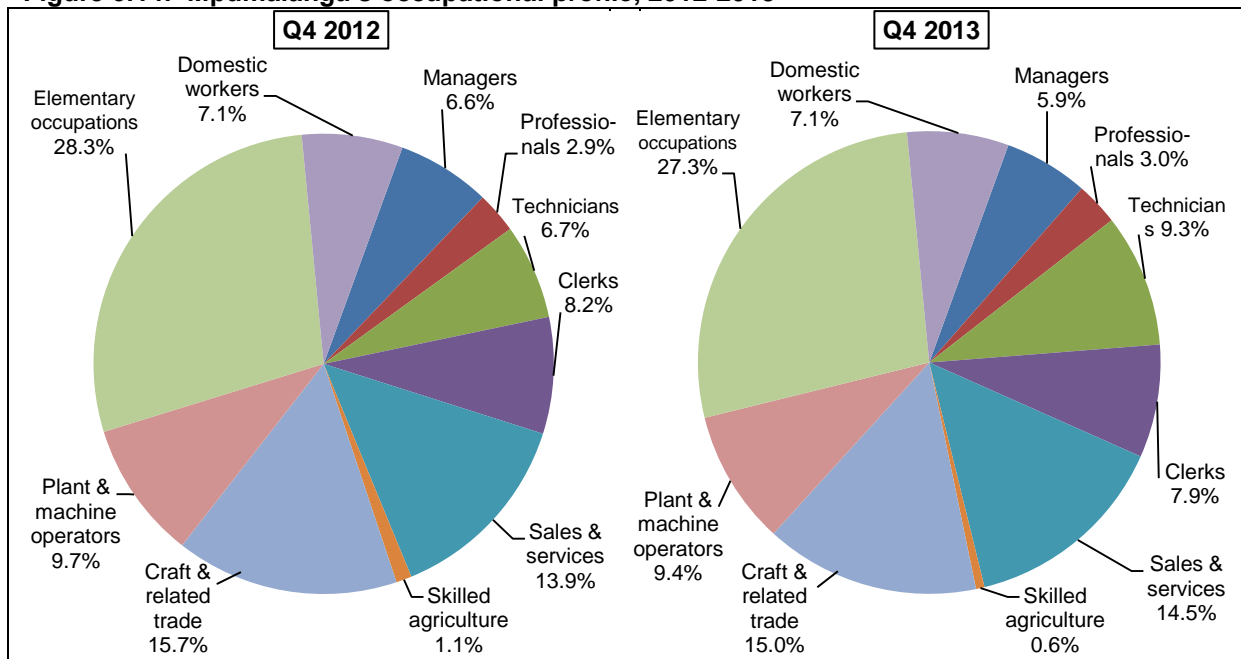
3.2.4 Occupational profile

The occupational profile is an indicator of the quality of the labour force. It provides information on the proficiency levels and assists in identifying the shortage of skills in the economy, by matching the demand for labour with its relative supply.

Figure 3.14 illustrates the occupational profile of Mpumalanga in the fourth quarters of 2012 and 2013, respectively. It was heavily skewed towards semi- and unskilled occupations in both years. The share of highly educated or skilled occupations (managers and professionals) was 8.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2013, which was lower than the 9.5 per cent share a year earlier. The combined share of elementary occupations and domestic workers was 34.4 per cent at the end of the fourth

quarter 2013, slightly higher than the 35.4 per cent share one year earlier. The majority of these people are normally unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

Figure 3.14: Mpumalanga’s occupational profile, 2012-2013



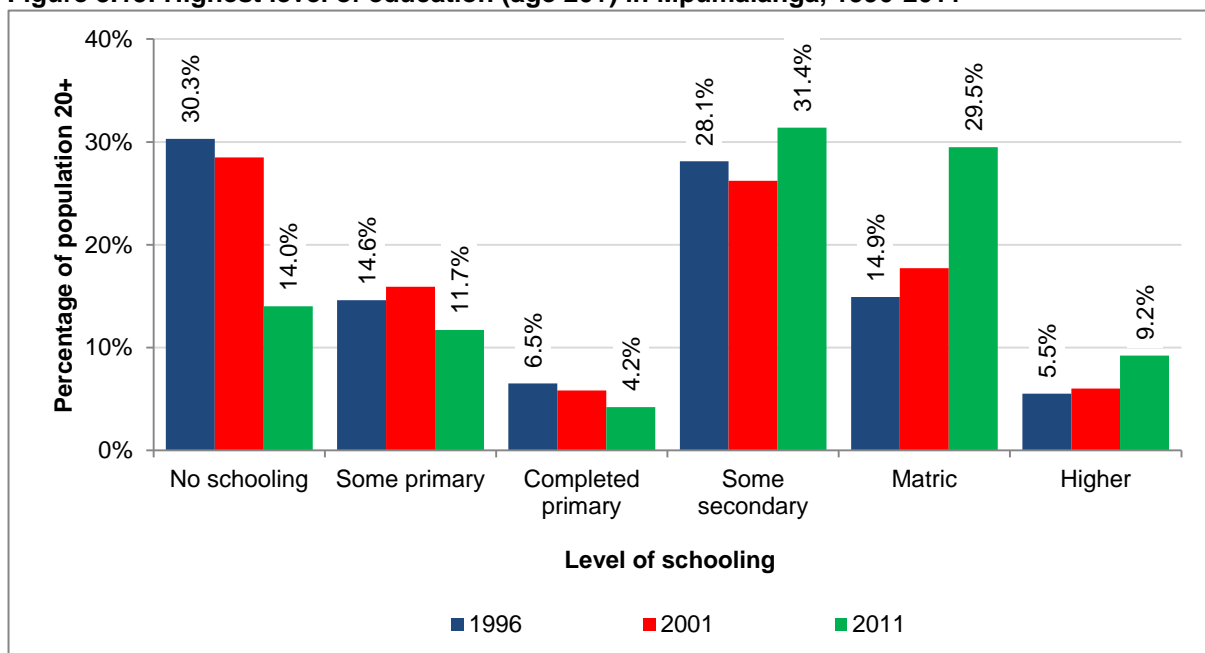
Source: Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2014

3.3 EDUCATION PROFILE

Level of education

When the highest level of schooling in 2011 is compared with figures of 1996, it is evident that the situation regarding the level of education in Mpumalanga improved over the 15-year period. For example in 2011, 14.0 per cent of the people 20 years and older have not received any schooling compared to the unacceptably high level of 30.3 per cent in 1996 (Figure 3.15). Although it was still higher (worse) than the national level of 8.6 per cent in 2011, the 16.2 percentage point improvement over the 15-year period was the second highest.

Figure 3.15: Highest level of education (age 20+) in Mpumalanga, 1996-2011

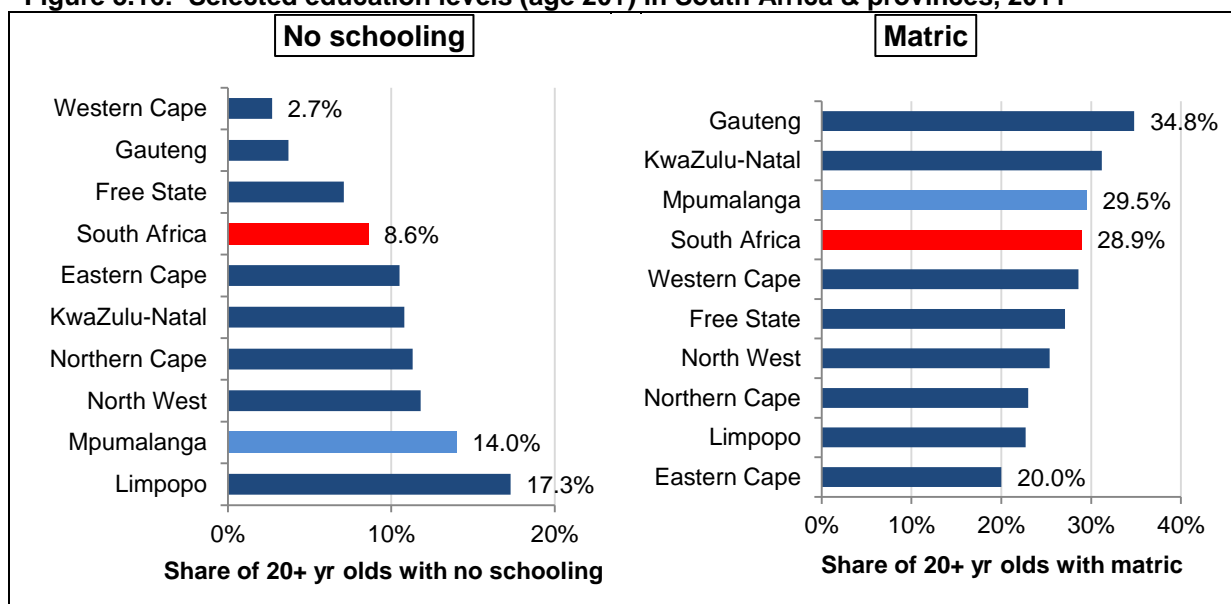


Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

The percentage of the population 20 years and older that completed secondary education (matric) in Mpumalanga increased from 14.9 per cent in 1996 to 29.5 per cent in 2011. The improvement of 14.6 percentage points was the second highest among the nine provinces and higher than the national improvement of 12.6 per cent. The percentage of the population that obtained a qualification higher than matric increased from 5.5 per cent in 1996 to 9.2 per cent in 2011. The 3.7 percentage point improvement was lower than the national improvement (4.7 percentage points) but the third highest improvement among the nine provinces.

It is evident from Figure 3.16, that Mpumalanga (14.0 per cent) registered the second highest (worse) share of people 20 years and older with no schooling. It was 5.5 percentage points higher than the national share of 8.6 per cent in 2011. Mpumalanga (29.5 per cent) recorded the third highest share of people 20 years and older with matric among the nine provinces and higher than the national share of 28.9 per cent.

Figure 3.16: Selected education levels (age 20+) in South Africa & provinces, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

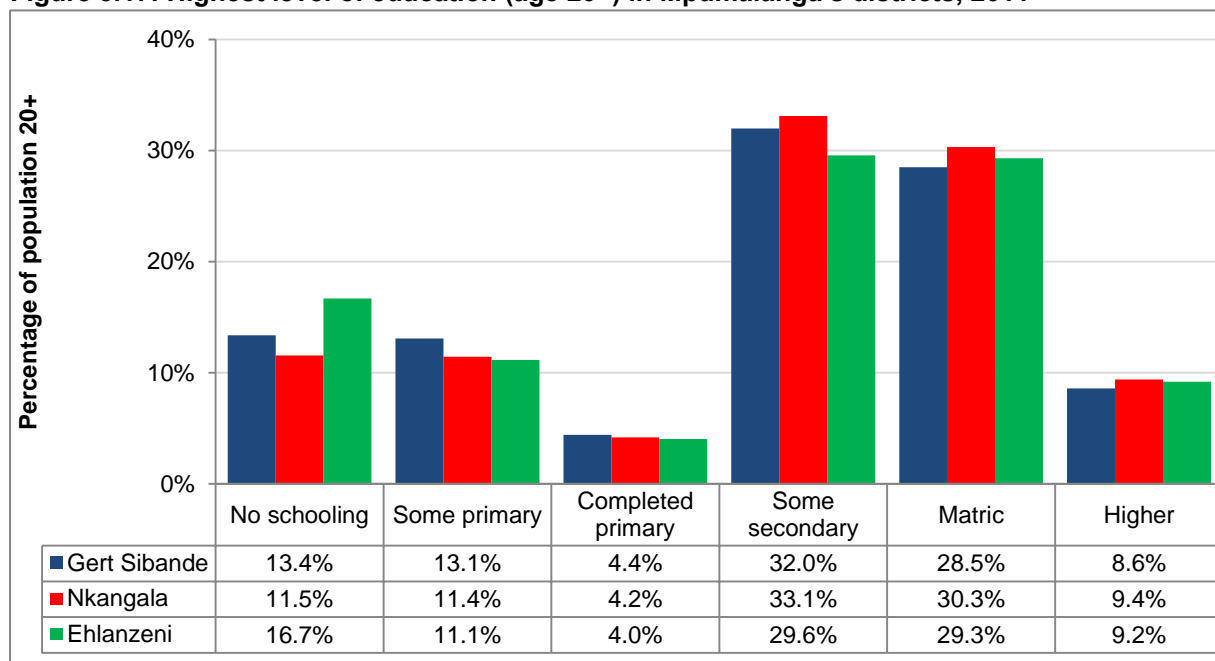
In 2011, Ehlanzeni (16.7 per cent) registered the highest share of people 20 years and older that have not received any schooling and Nkangala (11.5 per cent) the lowest (Figure 3.17). In 2011, Nkomazi (25.7 per cent) and Chief Albert Luthuli (19.9 per cent) registered the highest share of people 20 years and older among the local municipal areas, that have not received any schooling. The majority of people 20 years and older in all three districts have completed some secondary schooling followed by people with some primary schooling. Nkangala registered the largest share of people 20 years and older that have completed matric (30.3 per cent) and some higher education (9.4 per cent).

Adult literacy

Literacy rates are used as a key social indicator of development by government and international development agencies. Although a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, its simplicity is confounded by questions such as: “Read and write what, how well and to what purpose?” Because it is so difficult to measure literacy, Statistics South Africa has historically measured adult literacy rates based on an individual completing at least Grade 7. Since a specific educational achievement is, however, not necessarily a good reflection of an individual’s literacy ability, a question that directly measures literacy was introduced in 2009. The question requires respondents to indicate whether they have ‘no difficulty’, ‘some difficulty’, ‘a lot of difficulty’ or are ‘unable to’ read newspapers, magazines and books in at least one language; or write a letter in at least one language.

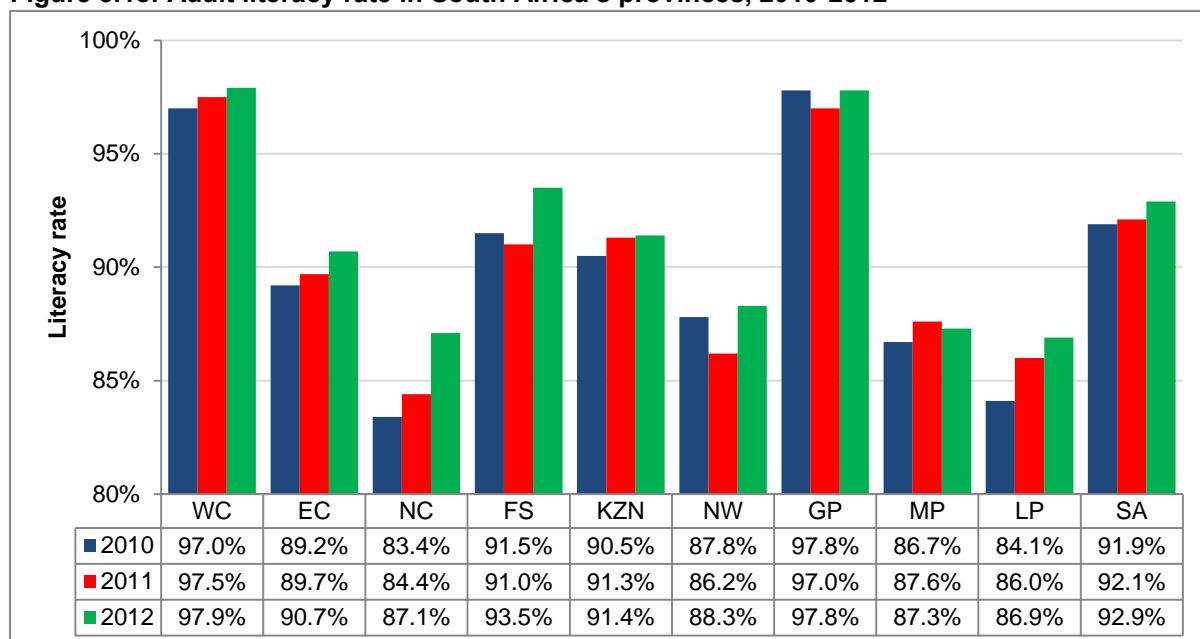
The regional picture, presented in Figure 3.18, reflects the literacy rates in South Africa and the provinces of adults aged and above. In 2010, the literacy rate in Mpumalanga was 86.7 per cent and it improved to 87.3 per cent by 2012. Mpumalanga’s adult literacy rate was lower than the national rate of 92.9 per cent in 2012 and the seventh highest among the provinces. In 2012, adult literacy rate was the highest in Western Cape (97.9 per cent) and the lowest in Limpopo (86.9 per cent).

Figure 3.17: Highest level of education (age 20+) in Mpumalanga's districts, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Figure 3.18: Adult literacy rate in South Africa's provinces, 2010-2012



Source: Statistics South Africa – GHS 2012

Grade 12 results

The NDP is very clear that the throughput rate⁴ should be between 80 and 90 per cent by 2030 and that at least 80 per cent of them should successfully pass the exit exams. When Mpumalanga's throughput rate for 2013 is calculated, it is evident that less than 60 per cent of the 2002 grade 1 class registered for grade 12 in 2013.

Table 3.7 compares the grade 12 pass rates among the various provinces from 2003 to 2013. The national pass rate of matriculants increased from 73.9 per cent in 2012 to 78.2 per cent in 2013. Mpumalanga's pass rate also increased by 7.6 percentage points from 70.0 per cent in 2012 to 77.6 per cent in 2013. Mpumalanga's 7.6 percentage point increase was the second largest among

⁴ Learners completing schooling within 12 years.

the nine provinces behind North West. Mpumalanga improved from the province with the lowest pass rate in 2010 to the province with the fifth highest pass rate in 2013. Free State (87.4 per cent) recorded the highest Grade 12 pass rate in 2013 and Eastern Cape (64.9 per cent) the lowest.

Table 3.7: Comparative grade 12 pass rate for South Africa and provinces, 2003-2013

Province	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EC	60.0%	53.5%	56.7%	59.3%	57.1%	50.6%	51.0%	58.3%	58.1%	61.6%	64.9%
FS	80.0%	78.7%	77.8%	72.2%	70.5%	71.6%	69.4%	70.7%	75.7%	81.1%	87.4%
GP	81.5%	76.8%	74.9%	78.3%	74.6%	76.3%	71.8%	78.6%	81.1%	83.9%	87.0%
KZN	77.2%	74.0%	70.5%	65.7%	63.8%	57.2%	61.1%	70.7%	68.1%	73.1%	77.4%
LP	70.0%	70.6%	64.9%	55.7%	58.0%	54.7%	48.9%	57.9%	63.9%	66.9%	71.8%
MP	58.2%	61.8%	58.6%	65.3%	60.7%	51.8%	47.9%	56.8%	64.8%	70.0%	77.6%
NW	70.5%	64.9%	63.0%	67.0%	67.2%	67.9%	67.5%	75.7%	77.8%	79.5%	87.2%
NC	90.7%	83.4%	78.9%	76.8%	70.3%	72.7%	61.3%	72.3%	68.8%	74.6%	74.5%
WC	87.1%	85.0%	84.4%	83.7%	80.0%	78.7%	75.7%	76.8%	82.9%	82.8%	85.1%
National	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%	78.2%

Source: Department of Basic Education - Technical Report on the 2013 National Senior Certificate Examination

A comparison of Grade 12 pass rates among the four education districts from 2009 to 2013 is presented in Table 3.8. The Grade 12 pass rates of all four education districts improved, with Bohlabela achieving the largest improvement from 62.5 per cent in 2012 to 72.0 per cent in 2013. Ehlanzeni (82.8 per cent) recorded the highest Grade 12 pass rate in 2013 followed by Nkangala (77.5 per cent).

Table 3.8: Comparative grade 12 pass rate for education districts in Mpumalanga, 2009-2012

Education district	% Pass rate				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bohlabela ⁵	28.2	40.1	52.7	62.5	72.0
Ehlanzeni ⁶	57.0	67.5	72.2	74.0	82.8
Gert Sibande	52.2	59.3	65.4	69.0	76.4
Nkangala	53.6	59.1	67.9	73.0	77.5

Source: Mpumalanga Department of Education, 2013

Annual national assessments

Improvement in the quality of basic education has been identified as a top priority of the South African Government on which the Department of Basic Education (DBE) has to deliver. Within this context, the Annual National Assessments (ANA) is a critical measure for monitoring progress in learner achievement. ANA is a testing programme that requires all schools in the country to conduct the same grade-specific Language and Mathematics tests for Grades 1 to 6 and Grade 9. The NDP sets the target that by 2030, 90 per cent of learners in Grades 3, 6 and 9 must achieve 50 per cent or more in ANA

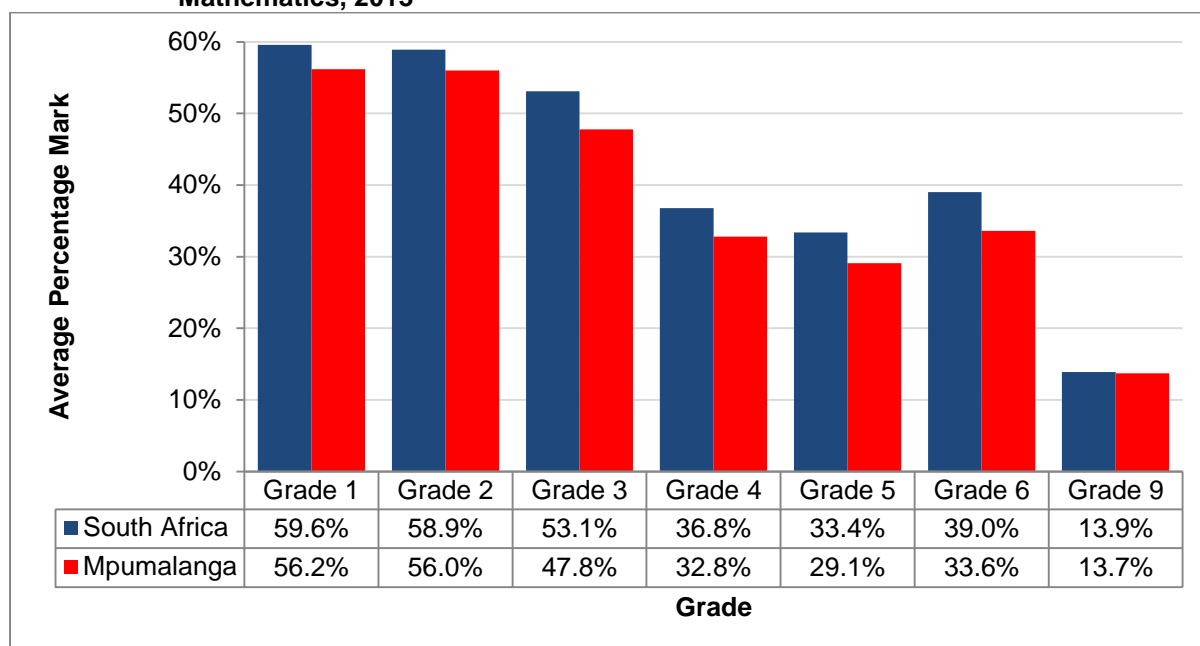
All learners in public schools in Grades 1 to 6 and Grade 9 took curriculum-appropriate tests developed by the DBE in Mathematics and Language. It is apparent from Figure 3.19 that Mpumalanga achieved lower average percentage marks in Mathematics across all grades when compared to South Africa. When compared with other provinces, Mpumalanga ranked in 5th position for Grade 3, 7th position for Grade 6 and 6th position for Grade 9.

Figure 3.20 displays Mpumalanga's lower percentage of learners with an acceptable achievement in Mathematics in all grades compared to South Africa. When compared with other provinces, Mpumalanga ranked in 7th position for Grade 3, 8th position for Grade 6 and 8th position for Grade 9 in terms of acceptable achievements.

⁵ The Bohlabela education district includes schools in Bushbuckridge and Thaba Chweu

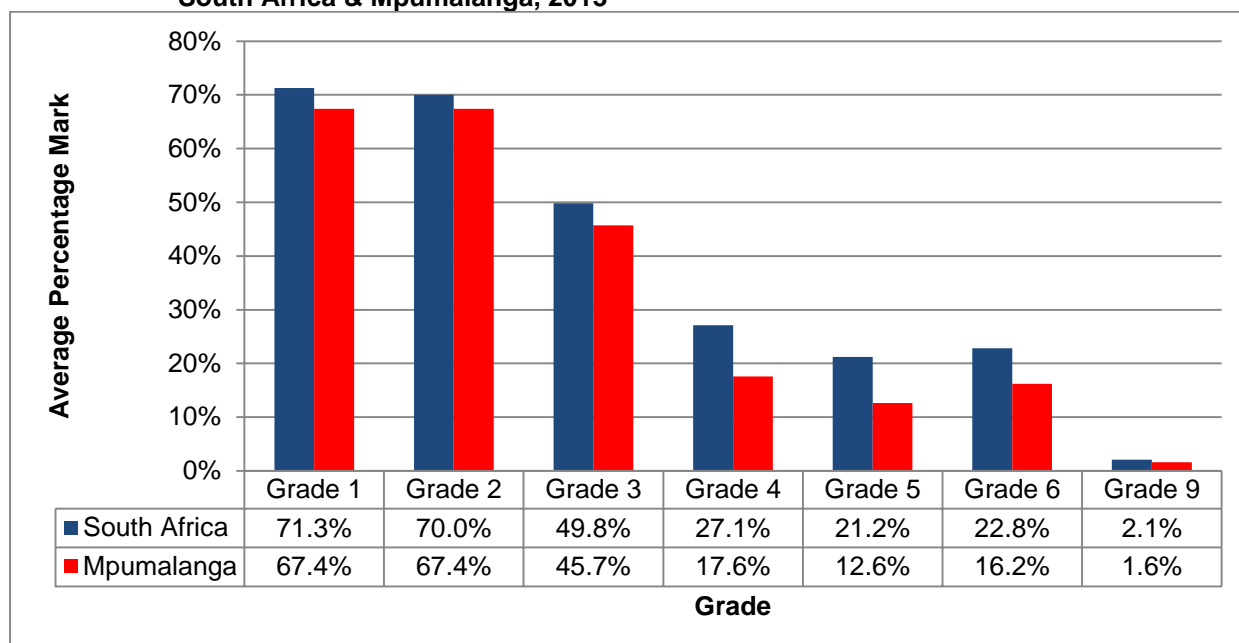
⁶ The Ehlanzeni education district includes schools in Mbombela, Umjindi and Nkomazi

Figure 3.19: Comparing South Africa & Mpumalanga average percentage mark in Mathematics, 2013



Source: Department of Basic Education – Report on the 2013 Annual National Assessments

Figure 3.20: Comparing acceptable achievements (≥50 per cent) in Mathematics between South Africa & Mpumalanga, 2013

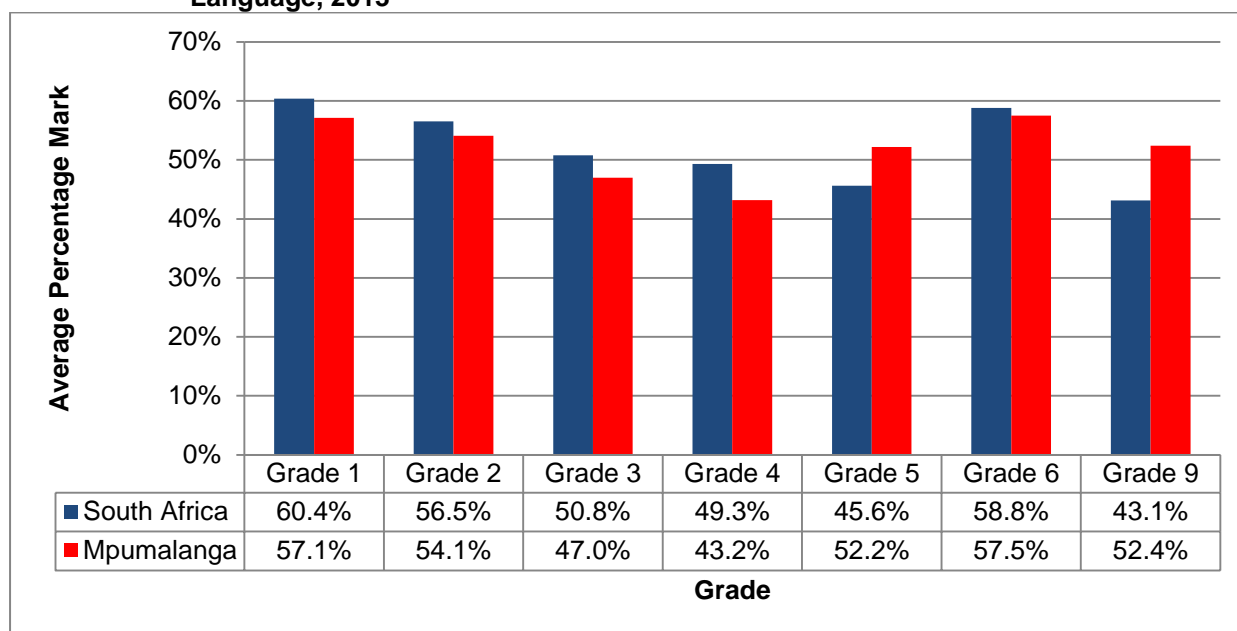


Source: Department of Basic Education – Report on the 2013 Annual National Assessments

With the exception of Grade 5 and 9, Mpumalanga recorded lower average percentage marks in Home Language across all grades when compared to South Africa (Figure 3.21). When compared with other provinces, Mpumalanga ranked in 8th position for Grade 3, 5th position for Grade 6 and 2nd position for Grade 9.

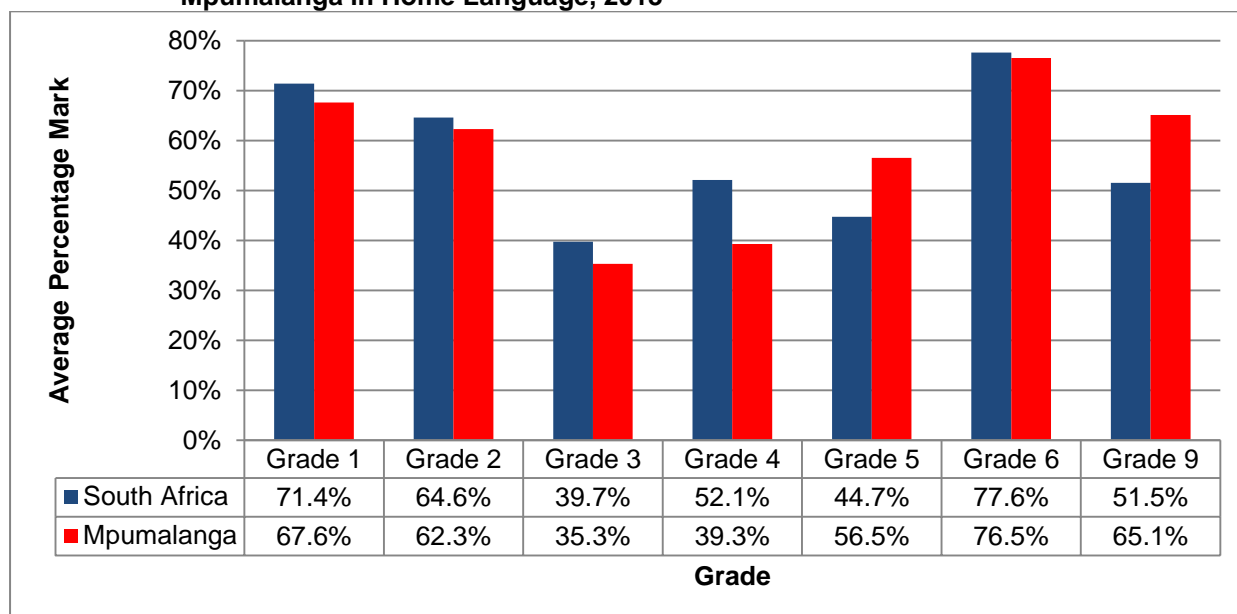
It is apparent from Figure 3.22 that Mpumalanga recorded a lower percentage of learners with an acceptable achievement in Home Language compared to South Africa in all grades, except Grades 5 and 9. When compared with other provinces, Mpumalanga ranked in 9th position for Grade 3, 4th position for Grade 6 and 2nd position for Grade 9 in terms of acceptable achievements.

Figure 3.21: Comparing South Africa & Mpumalanga average percentage mark in Home Language, 2013



Source: Department of Basic Education – Report on the 2013 Annual National Assessments

Figure 3.22: Comparing acceptable achievements (≥50 per cent) in South Africa & Mpumalanga in Home Language, 2013



Source: Department of Basic Education – Report on the 2013 Annual National Assessments

Education ratios

According to the Department of Education’s *Education Realities* report of 2013, there were 1 052 807 learners in ordinary public and independent schools in Mpumalanga, who attended 1 885 schools and were served by 34 936 educators. The learner-educator ratio (LER) in public schools of Mpumalanga improved from 33.5 learners per educator in 2005 to 30.7 in 2013 (Table 3.9). This was slightly higher (worse) than the national level of 30.6 learners per educator.

The learner-school ration (LSR) in public schools of Mpumalanga was higher than the national figure of 496 in 2013 and increased from 479 learners per school in 2005 to 580 in 2013. According to the educator-school ratio (ESR), the number of educators per public school increased from 14 per school in 2005 to 19 in 2013.

Table 3.9: Comparison of education ratios in public schools for South Africa and provinces, 2005-2013

Province	LER		LSR		ESR	
	2005	2013	2005	2013	2005	2013
Eastern Cape	33.0	29.8	349	338	11	11
Free State	29.4	27.4	356	490	12	18
Gauteng	31.6	32.0	843	924	27	29
KwaZulu-Natal	34.3	30.7	473	471	14	15
Limpopo	34.1	30.4	450	424	13	14
Mpumalanga	33.5	30.7	479	580	14	19
Northern Cape	31.9	32.0	492	505	15	16
North West	31.1	30.7	413	498	13	16
Western Cape	31.5	31.1	653	690	21	22
National	32.8	30.6	464	496	14	16

Source: Department of Education – 2005 & 2013 Education Realities

School nutrition programme

According to the 2012 General Household Survey (GHS), 83.5 per cent of children attending public schools with feeding schemes in Mpumalanga benefitted from the school nutrition programme in 2012. This was higher than the national norm (74.0 per cent) and Mpumalanga ranked third highest among the nine provinces.

Early Childhood Development

One of the most recent educational priorities has been to reach children of the age group 0-4 years with the intention of providing state support for Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes. According to the 2012 GHS, 28.5 per cent of the provincial population aged 0-4 years attended an ECD centre, which was moderately lower than the national benchmark of 35.7 per cent in 2012.

3.4. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

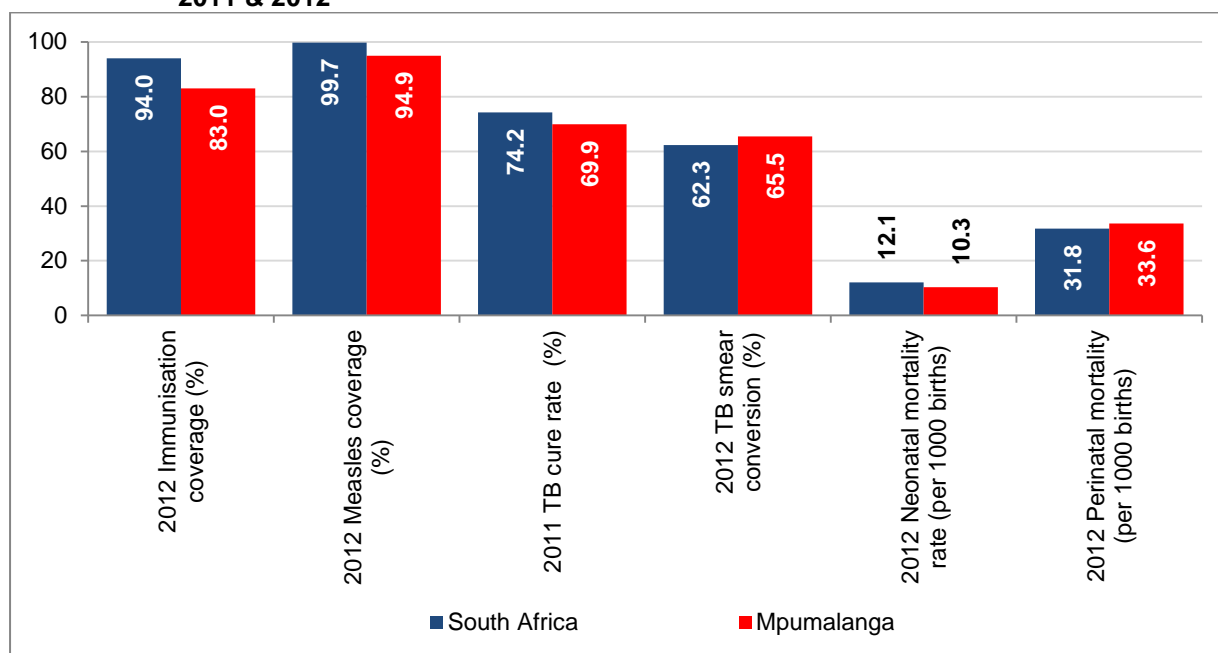
The first phase of the National Health Insurance (NHI) commenced in 2012 with the piloting of NHI in eleven districts across the country. Gert Sibande was selected as the district in Mpumalanga where a District Service Package based on primary health care (PHC) principles will be piloted.

Figure 3.23 compares some of Mpumalanga's health indicators with the national average level. The immunisation coverage (<1 year) in Mpumalanga of 83.0 per cent was considerably lower than the national level of 94.0 per cent and the second lowest overall in 2012. Mpumalanga's 2012 measles 1st dose coverage was the lowest in the country at 94.9 per cent. The TB smear conversion rate was at 65.5 per cent in 2012 (3rd highest/best in country) and the TB cure rate continued to show steady improvement from 51.8 per cent in 2005 to 69.9 per cent in 2011 (3rd lowest/worst in country). In 2012, the province's neonatal (<28 days) and perinatal (<8 days) mortality rate were recorded at 10.3 and 33.6 deaths per 1 000 live births respectively.

HIV prevalence

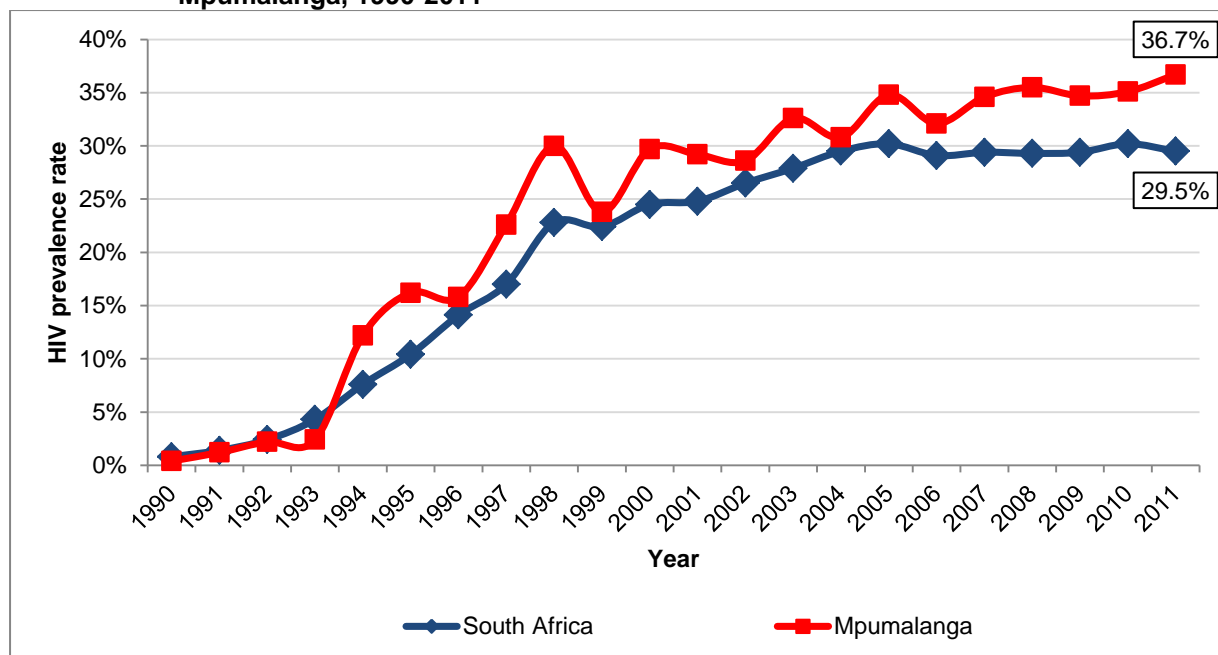
Changes in the HIV prevalence of the female population distribution for the 15–49 age group in the province and nationally between 1990 and 2011 is depicted in Figure 3.24. The estimated overall prevalence rate for this age group in 2011 was 29.5 per cent for South Africa and 36.7 per cent for Mpumalanga. With the exception of the first few results in the early nineties, the prevalence rate in Mpumalanga was consistently higher than the average recorded nationally.

Figure 3.23: Comparison of selected health indicators between South Africa & Mpumalanga, 2011 & 2012



Source: National Department of Health - District Health Information System Database 2014

Figure 3.24: Comparison of HIV prevalence rate among females aged 15-49 in South Africa & Mpumalanga, 1990-2011

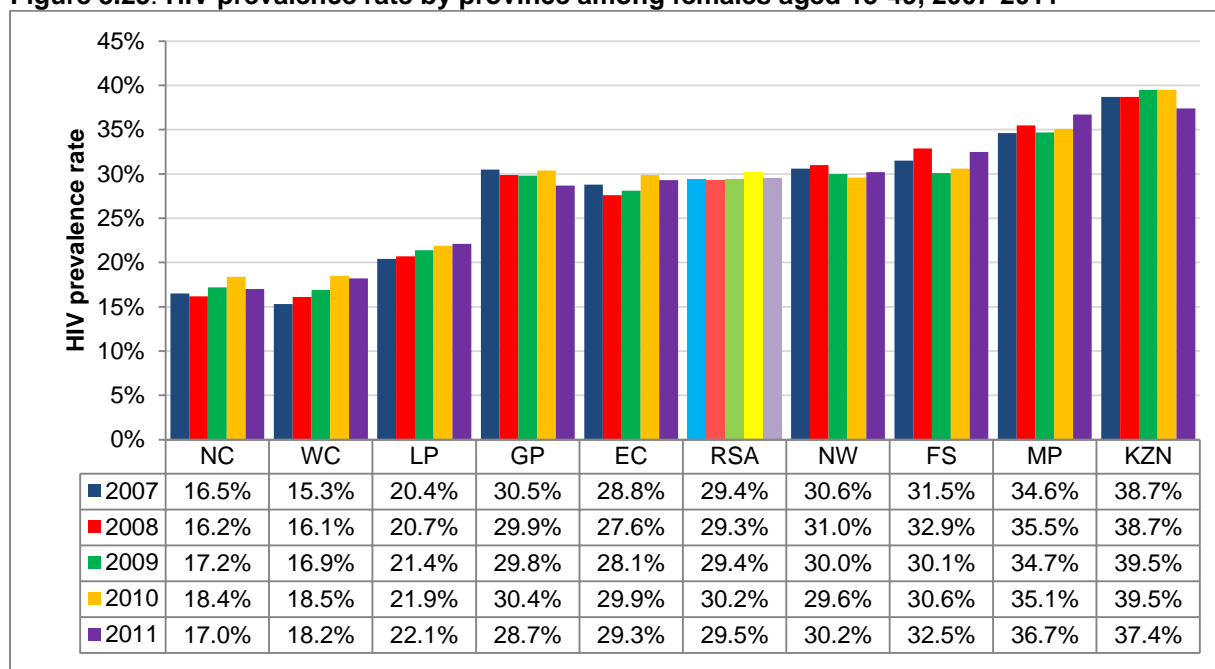


Source: National Department of Health – 2011 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV & Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa

The 2011 prevalence rate in Mpumalanga was the second highest after KwaZulu-Natal (37.4 per cent). Mpumalanga was one of four provinces where the prevalence rate increased between 2010 and 2011 and recorded the second largest increase behind Free State. The HIV prevalence rate for female aged 15-49 in the various provinces is compared in Figure 3.25.

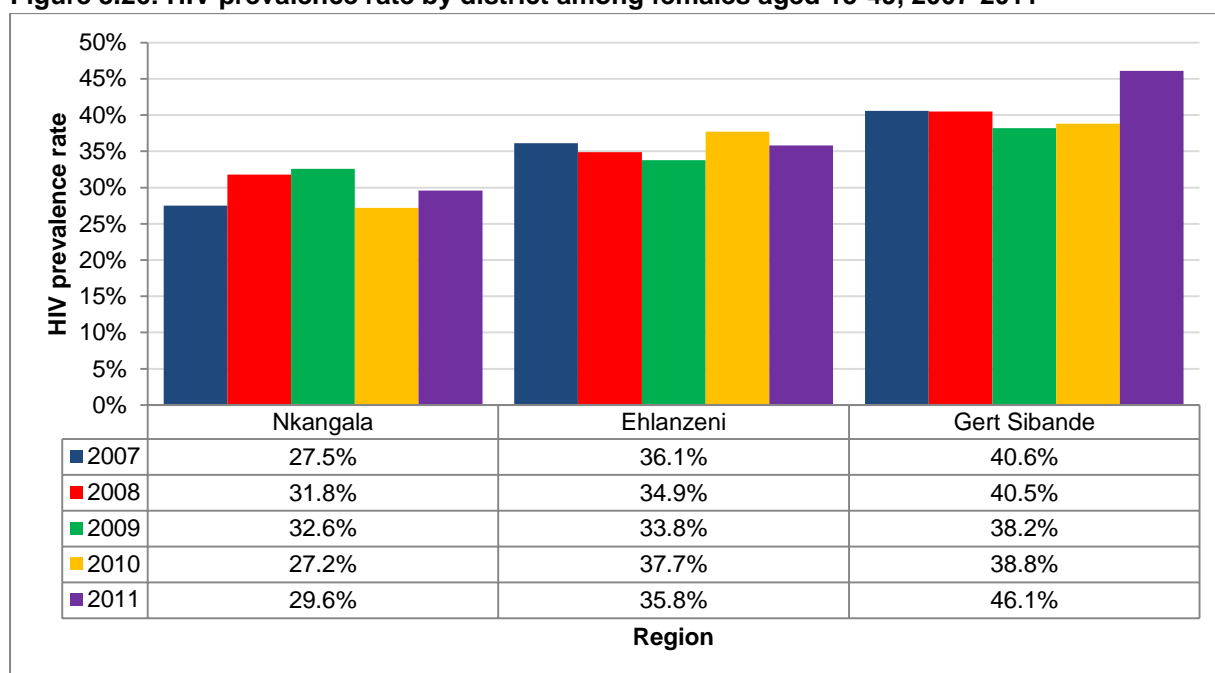
When comparing districts (Figure 3.26), the highest HIV prevalence rate for females aged 15-49 in Mpumalanga was recorded in Gert Sibande (46.1 per cent) and the lowest in Nkangala (29.6 per cent). Among the 52 health districts nationally, Gert Sibande recorded the highest (worst) prevalence rate in 2011 followed by Ehlanzeni and Nkangala in 10th and 25th place, respectively.

Figure 3.25: HIV prevalence rate by province among females aged 15-49, 2007-2011



Source: National Department of Health – 2011 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa

Figure 3.26: HIV prevalence rate by district among females aged 15-49, 2007-2011

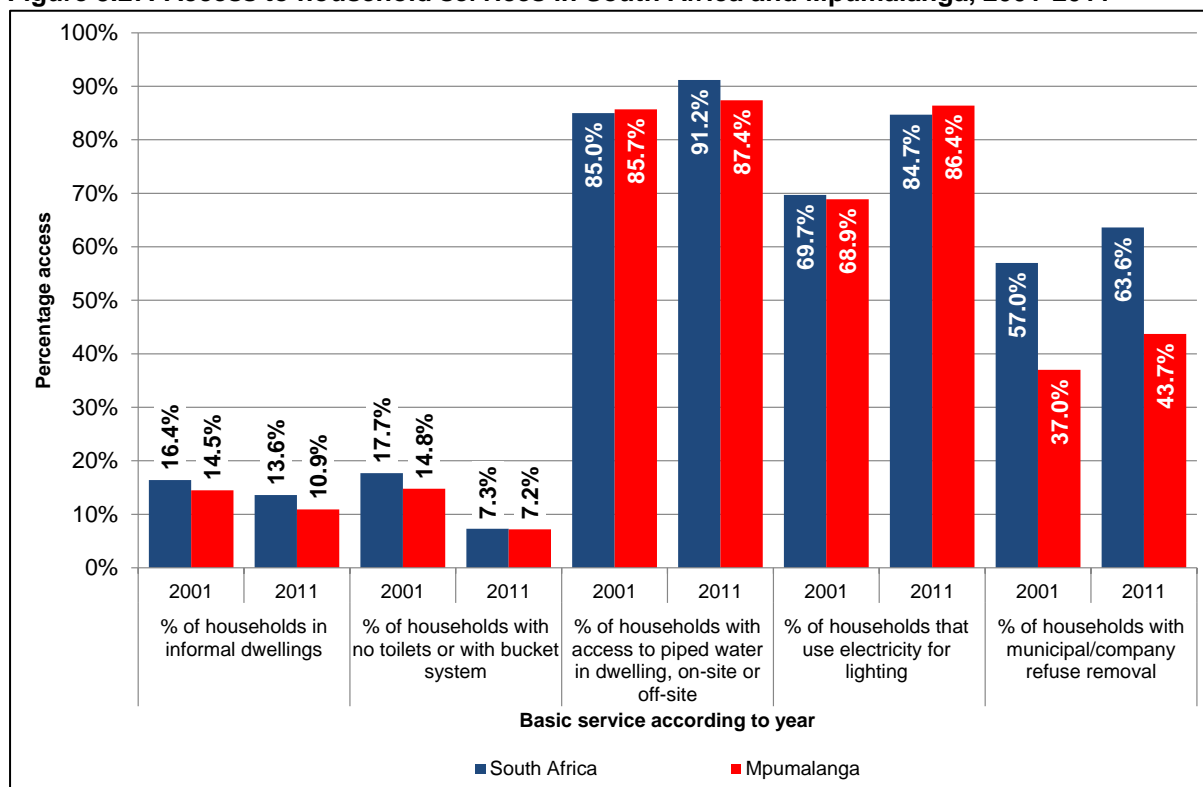


Source: National Department of Health – 2011 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa

3.5. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

A relatively small percentage of households in Mpumalanga (10.9 per cent) occupied informal houses in 2011, compared to the national figure of 13.6 per cent. The provincial figure was 3.6 percentage points lower (better) than in 2001. The percentage of households in Mpumalanga without toilets and still using the bucket system decreased (improved) from 14.7 per cent in 2001 to 7.2 per cent in 2011, however, the improvement was slower than the 10.4 percentage point national progress.

Figure 3.27: Access to household services in South Africa and Mpumalanga, 2001-2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

In 2011, the percentage of households with access to all types of piped water recorded a high level of delivery in Mpumalanga at 87.4 per cent (Figure 3.27). The provincial figure increased from 85.7 per cent in 2001. The percentage of households that used electricity as main source of lighting increased from 69.7 per cent in 2001 to 86.4 per cent in 2011. The proportion of Mpumalanga's households with weekly municipal refuse removal (42.4 per cent) was considerably lower than the national figure of 62.1 per cent in 2011.

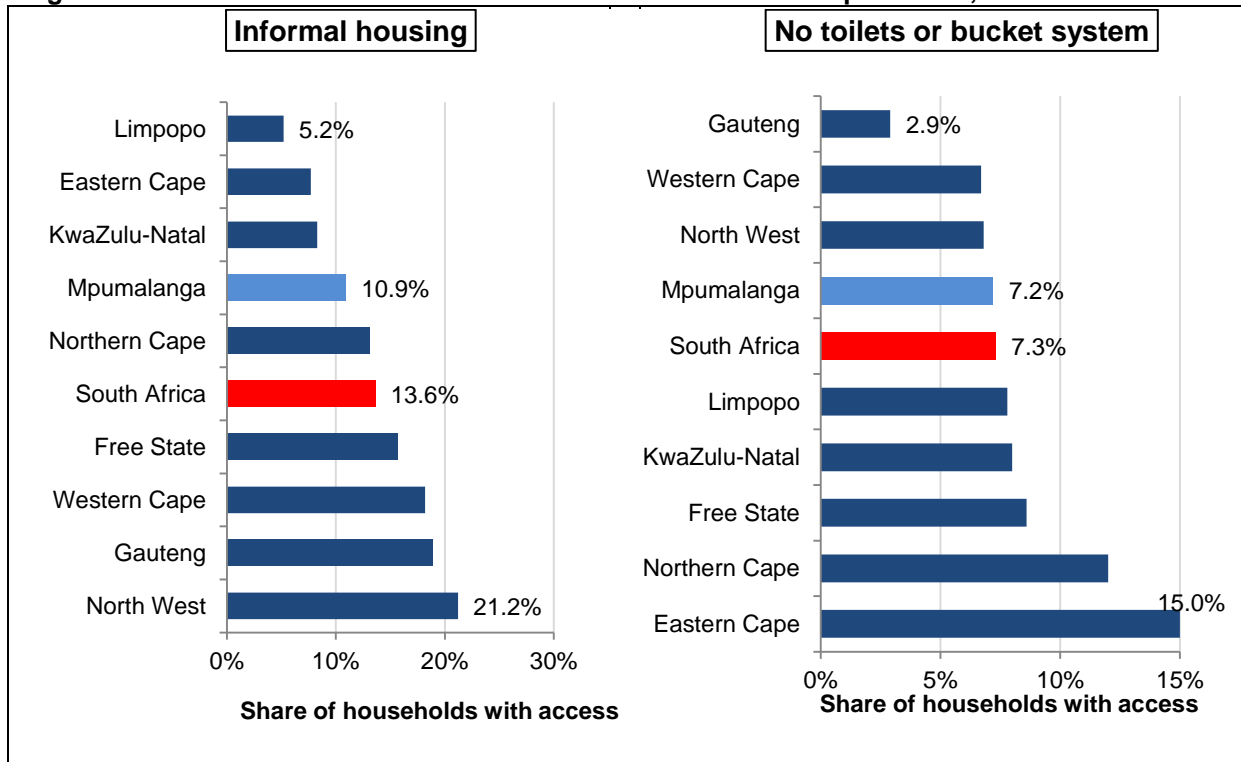
Although 10.9 per cent of Mpumalanga's households occupied informal dwellings in 2011, it was lower (better) than the national level of 13.6 per cent fourth lowest among the nine provinces. Figure 3.28 further reveals that Mpumalanga had the fourth lowest (best) share of households without access to toilets and still with the bucket system.

A larger share of households in Mpumalanga had access to electricity for lighting in 2011, than four other provinces and South Africa in general (Figure 3.29). Census 2011 recorded 87.4 per cent of Mpumalanga's households with access to piped water on-site or off-site in 2011. This was the fourth lowest (worst) among the nine provinces and lower than the national level of 91.2 per cent.

Figure 3.30 reveal certain basic services delivery indicators of the three districts in 2011. Ehlanzeni (4.8 per cent) registered the lowest (best) percentage of households that occupied informal dwellings and Gert Sibande (16.8 per cent) the highest. Among the local municipal areas, Dipaleseng (31.5 per cent) recorded the highest percentage of households in informal dwellings followed by households in Govan Mbeki (27.9 per cent). Ehlanzeni (10.8 per cent) held the highest percentage of households that did not have a toilet or that still made use of the bucket system. Nkomazi (15.9 per cent) and Mkhondo (13.5 per cent) had the highest share among the local municipal areas of households without access to toilets.

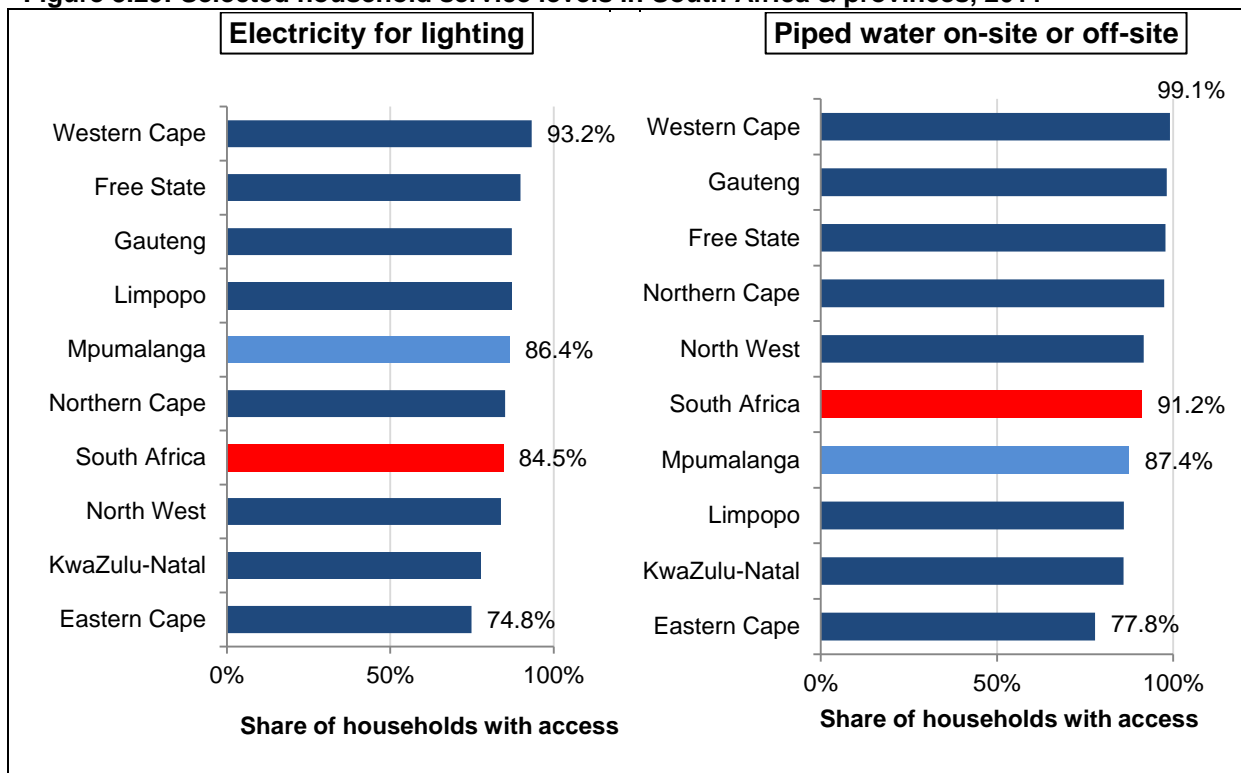
A larger percentage of households in Nkangala (92.7 per cent) had access to any type of piped water than households in the other two districts. Among the local municipal areas, the lowest access to piped water was 77.9 per cent and was recorded in Dr JS Moroka and Mbombela, jointly. In 2011, Ehlanzeni (88.9 per cent) recorded the largest percentage of households that used electricity for lighting. Mkhondo (66.8 per cent) recorded the lowest share of households with access to electricity for lighting followed by Emalahleni (73.4 per cent). Gert Sibande (63.6 per cent) registered the highest percentage of households with weekly municipal refuse removal and Ehlanzeni (24.7 per cent) the lowest.

Figure 3.28: Selected household service levels in South Africa & provinces, 2011



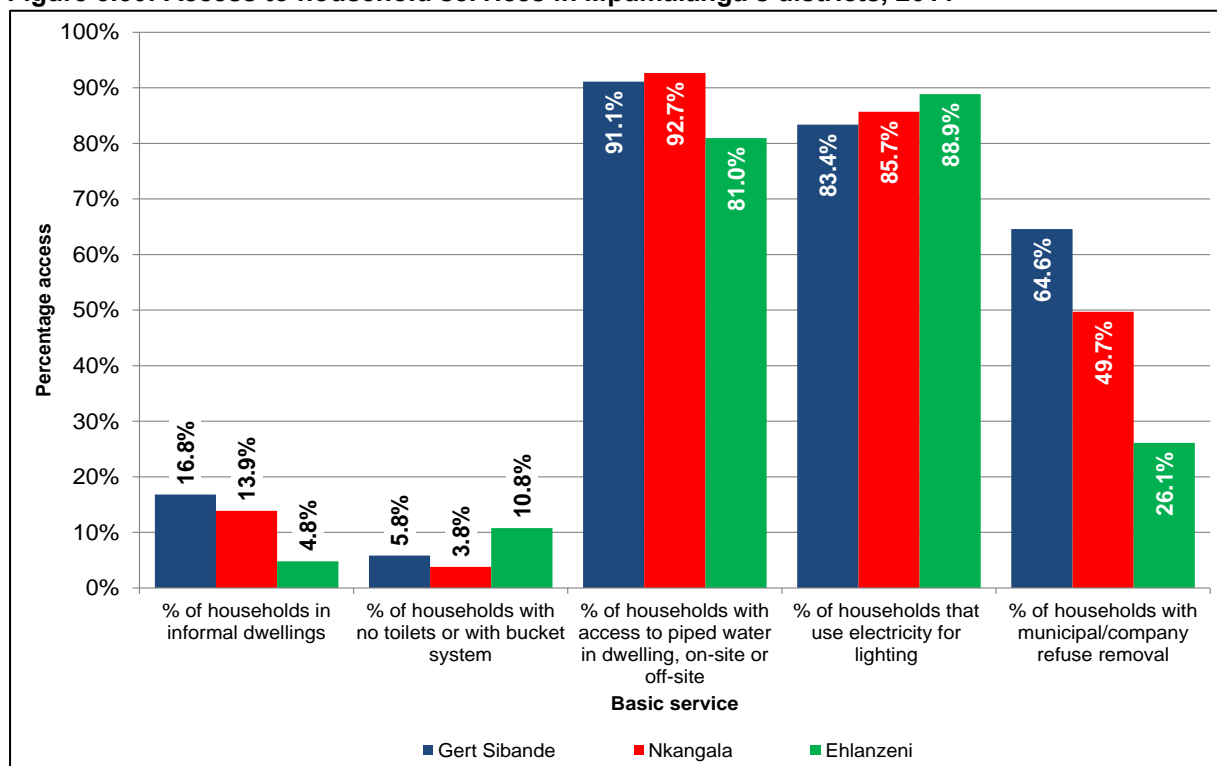
Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Figure 3.29: Selected household service levels in South Africa & provinces, 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Figure 3.30: Access to household services in Mpumalanga's districts, 2011

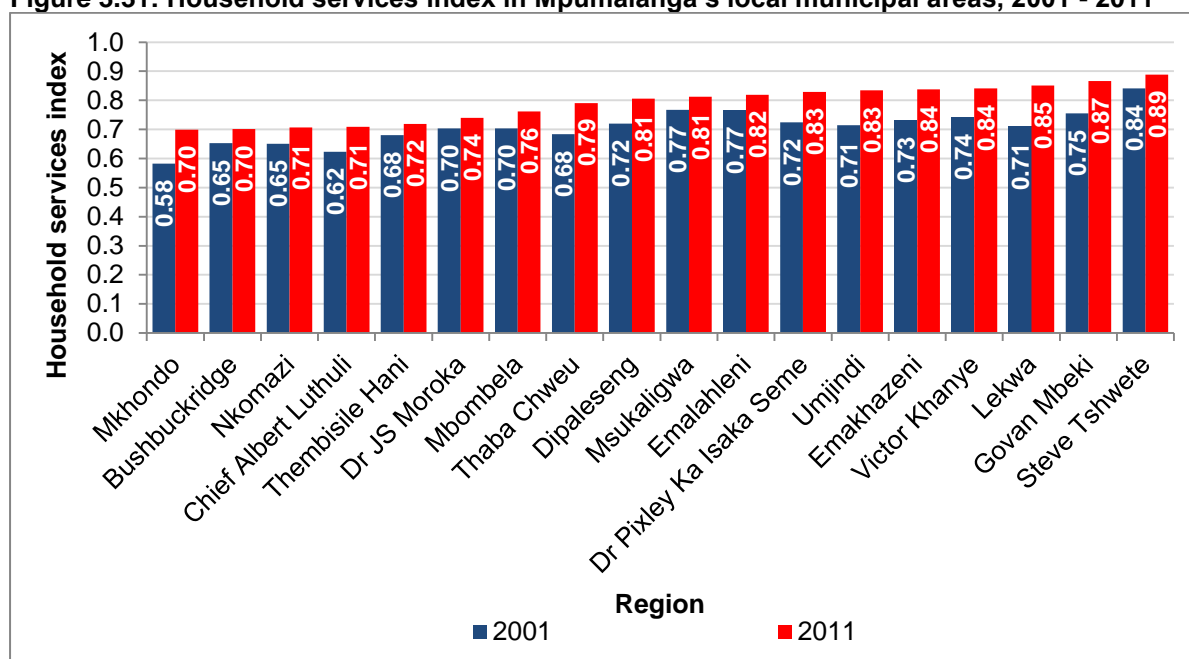


Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Household services index

The access to household services index is a household adjusted, access to services-weighted index, which measures a region's overall access to services. The index ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 implies that no household in the region has access to any household service surveyed, and 1 implying that every household in the region has access to all the household services surveyed.

Figure 3.31: Household services index in Mpumalanga's local municipal areas, 2001 - 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Figure 3.31 compares the household services index values of 2001 with that of 2011 for

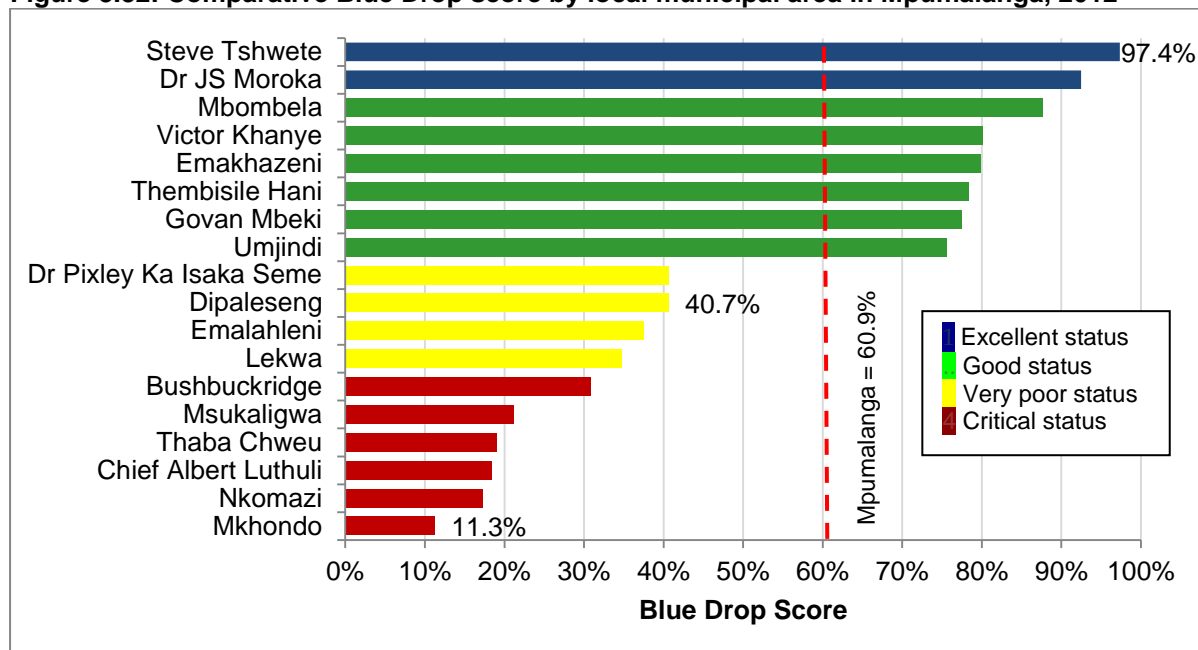
Mpumalanga's local municipal areas. In 2011, the highest index value of access to household services was recorded in Steve Tshwete and the lowest in Mkhondo. Between 2001 and 2011, Lekwa recorded the largest improvement in the household services index value and Thembisile Hani as well as Dr JS Moroka the smallest. The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) areas' average improvement was higher than Mpumalanga's average improvement over the 10-year period.

Water quality processes

The Blue Drop Certification Programme by the Department of Water Affairs assesses the quality of drinking water and ventures into the sphere of risk management, operations and asset management. Therefore, a low score does not automatically mean that water is unsafe for human consumption but may refer to shortcomings identified with the overall process.

According to the *2012 Blue Drop Report*, Mpumalanga's Blue Drop score of 60.9 per cent was the lowest in South Africa (Figure 3.32). Mpumalanga's score improved from 56.5 per cent in 2011, however, it was still much lower than the national level of 87.6 per cent. Eight of the local municipal areas in the province recorded a Blue Drop score of more than 70 per cent, with Steve Tshwete leading the way with 97.4 per cent in 2012. The other ten municipal areas scored less than 41 per cent, with Mkhondo (11.3 per cent) ranking last.

Figure 3.32: Comparative Blue Drop score by local municipal area in Mpumalanga, 2012

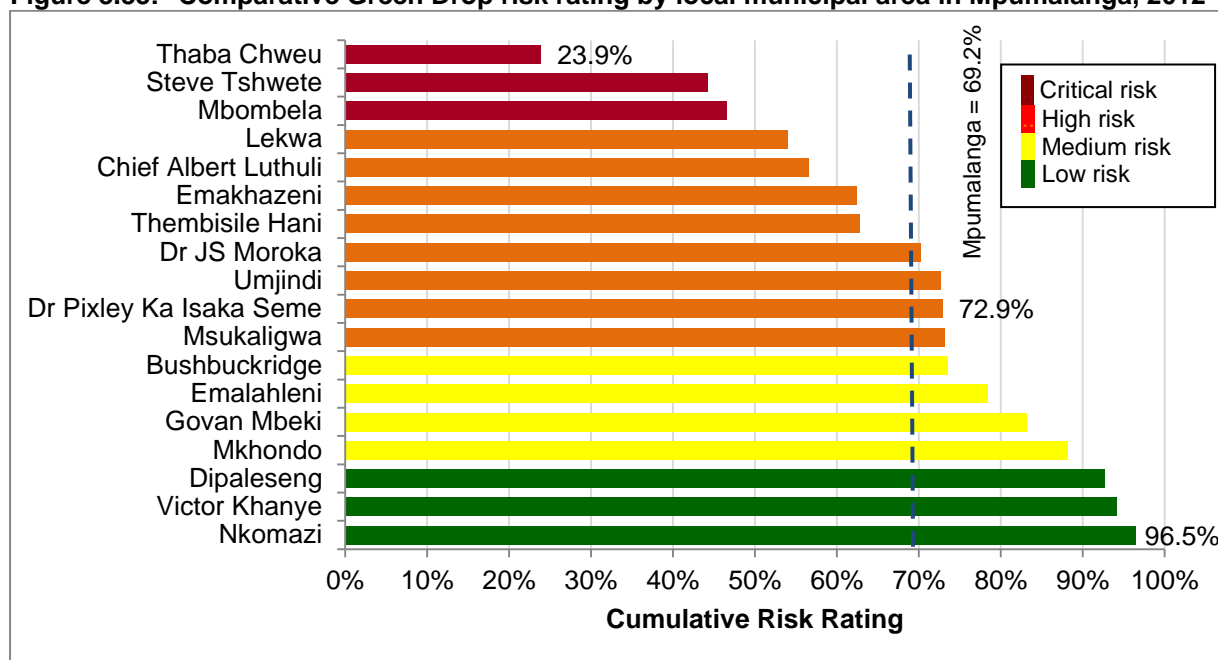


Source: Department of Water Affairs – 2012 Blue Drop Report

The Green Drop Certification Programme by the Department of Water Affairs assesses the quality of wastewater management processes. The *2012 Green Drop Progress Report* measures and compares the results of the performance of water service authorities by local municipal area. Wastewater risk abatement planning and implementation is part of the criteria and the report uses cumulative risk ratios (CRR) to track progress on a year-to-year basis. The lower the CRR value of a facility the better.

According to the *2012 Green Drop Progress Report*, Mpumalanga's CRR in 2012 was the fourth highest (riskiest) in South Africa. At 69.2 per cent, it was an improvement over the 72.6 per cent recorded in 2011, however, North West and Northern Cape improved their rankings to the detriment of Mpumalanga. Eleven local municipal areas in the province recorded CRR values of more than 70 per cent, with Nkomazi (96.5 per cent) registering the highest unfavourable ranking in 2012 (Figure 3.33). Thaba Chweu (23.9 per cent) ranked the lowest with a CRR of 23.9 per cent.

Figure 3.33: Comparative Green Drop risk rating by local municipal area in Mpumalanga, 2012



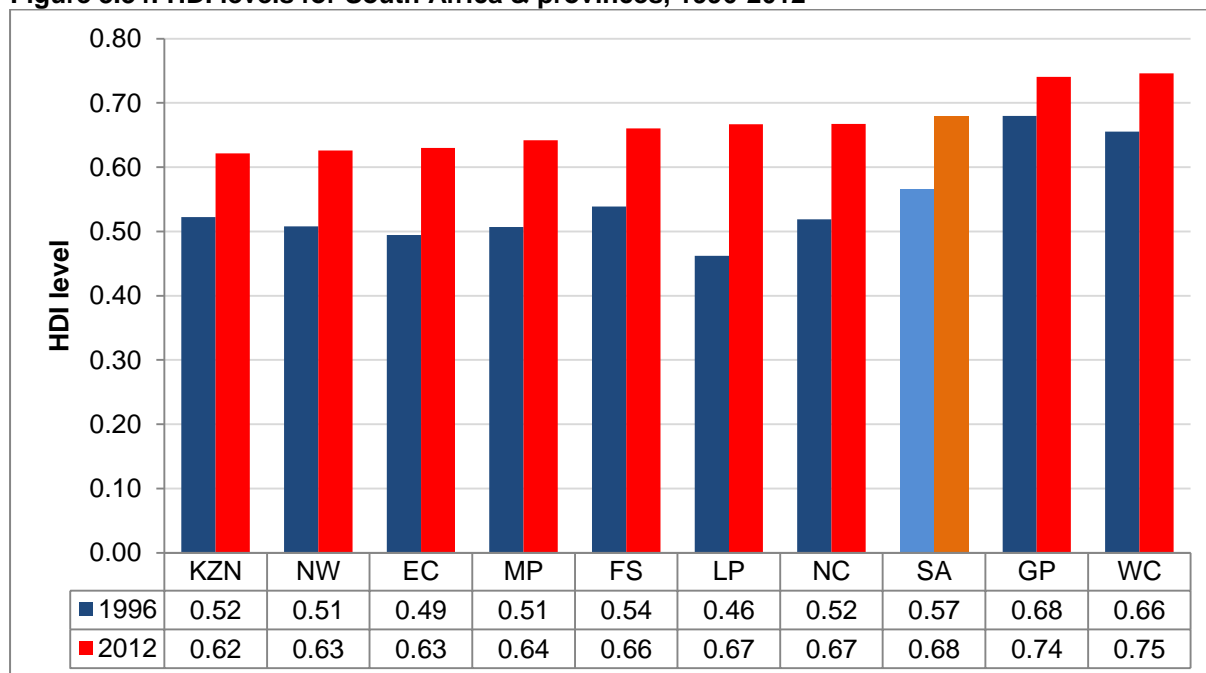
Source: Department of Water Affairs – 2012 Green Drop Progress Report

3.6. DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME ASPECTS

3.6.1 Human development index

The Human development index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. According to the United Nations, the HDI is considered high when it is 0.8 and higher, medium when it ranges between 0.5 to 0.8 and an index value of 0.5 and lower, will be considered as a low rating.

Figure 3.34: HDI levels for South Africa & provinces, 1996-2012



Source: IHS Global Insight – Regional eXplorer (ReX), October 2013

Mpumalanga’s HDI level improved from 0.51 in 1996 to 0.64 in 2012 (Figure 3.34). Despite improving between 1996 and 2012, it was still lower than the national level of 0.68 in 2012. Mpumalanga

recorded the sixth highest HDI level among the nine provinces in 2012 with Western Cape (0.75) the highest.

In 2012, Mpumalanga recorded a HDI score of 0.64, a commendable improvement from the level it achieved in 1996 (0.51). The province's HDI level was, however, consistently lower than the national figure over the 16-year period (Table 3.10). Between the three districts in the province, Nkangala recorded the highest HDI level of 0.66 in 2012 and Ehlanzeni the lowest at 0.62.

When the HDI levels of the various population groups in Mpumalanga are analysed, it is evident that the White population recorded the highest HDI level of 0.87 in 2012. Asians and Coloureds followed with HDI levels of 0.78 and 0.69, respectively. The Black African population registered the lowest HDI level of 0.61 (Table 3.11).

Table 3.10: HDI levels for South Africa, Mpumalanga & districts, 1996-2012

Region	1996	1999	2004	2009	2012
South Africa	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.62	0.68
Mpumalanga	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.57	0.64
Gert Sibande	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.57	0.64
Nkangala	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.66
Ehlanzeni	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.55	0.62

Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

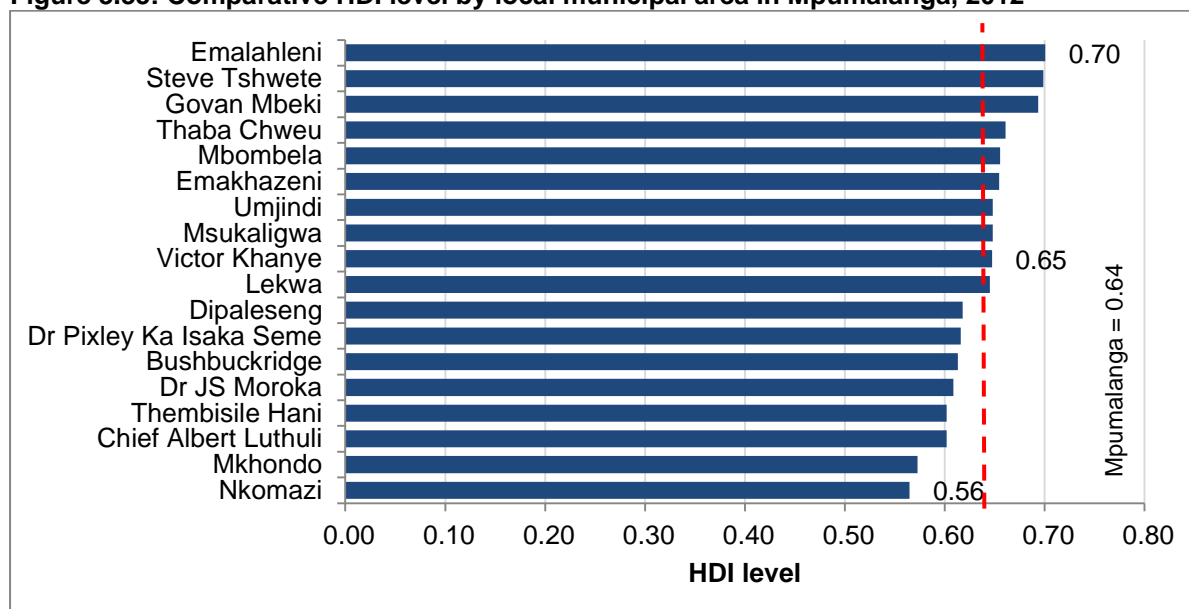
Table 3.11: HDI level by population group in Mpumalanga, 1996-2012

Population group	1996	1999	2004	2009	2012
Black African	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.53	0.61
White	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87
Coloured	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.69
Asian	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.78
Total	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.57	0.64

Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Figure 3.35 displays the HDI levels of all eighteen local municipal areas of Mpumalanga. In 2012, Emalahleni's HDI level of 0.70 was the highest and that of Nkomazi (0.56) the lowest. Ten of the eighteen local municipal areas recorded higher HDI levels than the province at 0.64.

Figure 3.35: Comparative HDI level by local municipal area in Mpumalanga, 2012



Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

3.6.2 Income inequality

The Gini-coefficient is one of the most commonly used measures of income inequality. The Gini-coefficient is derived from the Lorenz curve, which is a graphical depiction of income distribution. The Lorenz curve is a graphical presentation of the relationship between the cumulative percentage of

income and the cumulative percentage of population. The coefficient varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where one household earns all the income).

South Africa has one of the highest imbalanced income distributions in the world. The national Gini-coefficient was calculated to be 0.63 in 2012 (Table 3.12). Despite improving (declining) from a level of 0.67 in 2007, the most recent national level still reflects a more unequal income distribution than was the case in 1996. The provincial income distribution followed the national trend and was more unequal in 2012 than in 1996. Among the provinces, Mpumalanga (0.60) registered the third lowest level of income inequality in 2012, with Western Cape (0.59) the lowest inequality and KwaZulu-Natal (0.64) the most unequal. In 2012, Gert Sibande registered the highest Gini-coefficient of 0.62 in Mpumalanga, whereas Ehlanzeni (0.58) recorded a lower level of income inequality.

Table 3.12: Gini-coefficient for South Africa, Mpumalanga & districts, 1996-2012

Region	1996	1999	2004	2009	2012
South Africa	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.64	0.63
Mpumalanga	0.58	0.63	0.66	0.62	0.60
Gert Sibande	0.58	0.63	0.66	0.63	0.62
Nkangala	0.57	0.63	0.66	0.62	0.60
Ehlanzeni	0.57	0.62	0.65	0.61	0.58

Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

The NDP targets that the poorest 40 per cent of households in South Africa must earn at least 10 per cent of total income by 2030. In practise, one is able to calculate that the poorest 40 per cent of households in Mpumalanga earned 8.3 per cent of income in 2012 (Table 3.13). This was higher than the national figure of 7.0 per cent for 2012, but still lower than the 9.2 per cent share achieved in 1996. Among the provinces, Mpumalanga registered the second highest share behind Limpopo (8.5 per cent). In 2012, Ehlanzeni (9.4 per cent) registered the highest share of income by the poorest 40 per cent in Mpumalanga, whereas Gert Sibande (7.6 per cent) recorded the lowest share.

Table 3.13: Share of income earned by poorest 40% in South Africa, Mpumalanga & districts, 1996-2012

Region	1996	1999	2004	2009	2012
South Africa	7.9%	6.6%	5.8%	6.5%	7.0%
Mpumalanga	9.2%	7.4%	6.3%	7.4%	8.3%
Gert Sibande	9.1%	7.3%	6.2%	7.0%	7.6%
Nkangala	8.8%	6.9%	6.3%	7.2%	8.0%
Ehlanzeni	9.9%	8.3%	6.8%	8.1%	9.4%

Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

3.6.3 Poverty aspects

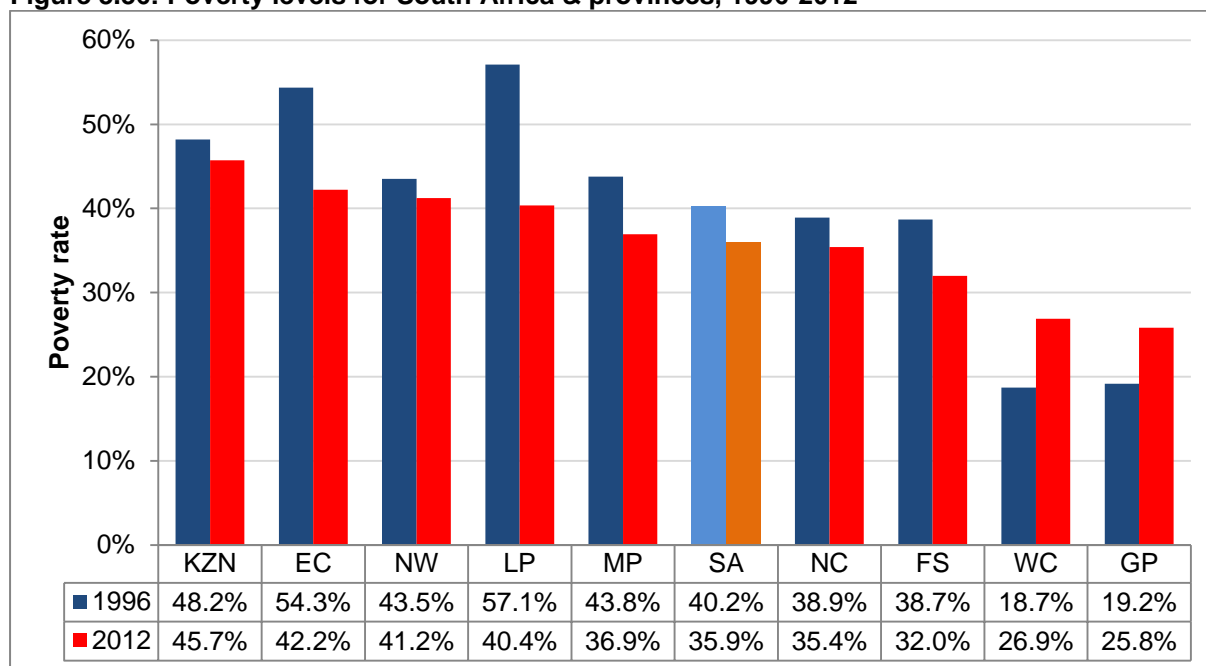
Poverty rate

Poverty income is defined as the minimum income needed to sustain a household and varies according to the size of the household. For example, the monthly poverty income in 2012 for a household of four, based on the Minimum Living Level (MLL) as published by the Bureau for Market Research (BMR), was R2 795 and R3 884 for a household of six. The poverty rate then is the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income.

Mpumalanga's poverty rate declined (improved) from 43.8 per cent in 1996 to 36.9 per cent in 2012. The poverty rates of Western Cape and Gauteng increased between 1996 and 2012. Mpumalanga's poverty rate was the fifth lowest among the nine provinces in 2012, however, it was higher (worse) than the national poverty rate of 35.9 per cent (Figure 3.36). The target of the NDP is to reduce the proportion of national households in poverty to zero by 2030.

In 2012, Mpumalanga's poverty rate of 36.9 per cent was higher than the national rate of 35.9 per cent (Figure 3.37). It was estimated that 1.52 million of Mpumalanga's citizens lived in households with an income less than the poverty income. Over the 16-year period from 1996 to 2012, the poverty rate in Mpumalanga improved (decreased) by 6.9 percentage points.

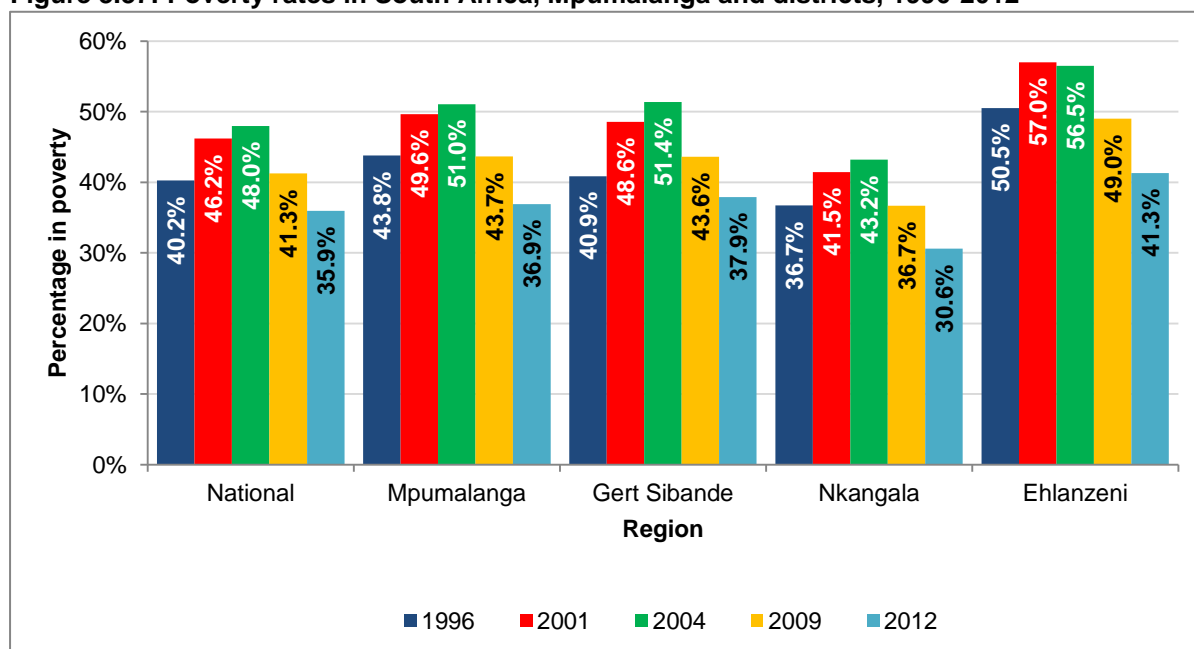
Figure 3.36: Poverty levels for South Africa & provinces, 1996-2012



Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Among the three districts, both Ehlanzeni (41.3 per cent) and Gert Sibande (37.9 per cent) registered poverty rates above the provincial level in 2012, whilst Nkangala recorded the lowest rate of 30.6 per cent. Gert Sibande, with 402 300 people living below the poverty income in 2012, had the lowest number of people in poverty in the province and Ehlanzeni with 705 100, the highest. According to calculations, the poverty rate in Ehlanzeni decreased by 9.2 percentage points between 1996 and 2012, the largest decline among the three districts over the 16-year period.

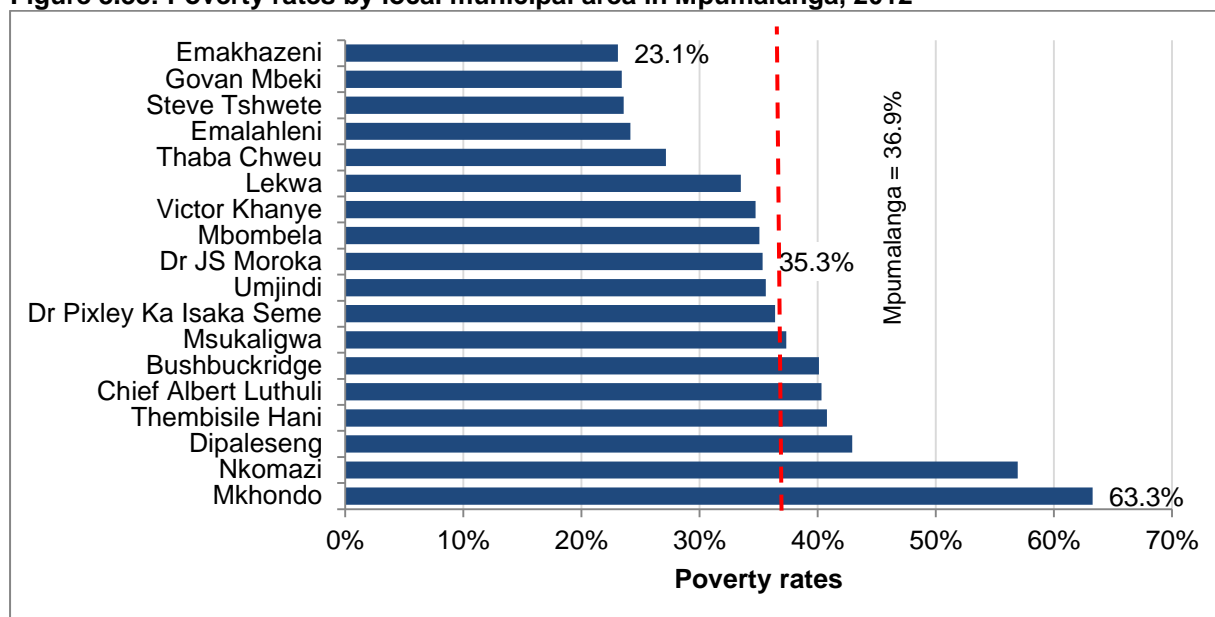
Figure 3.37: Poverty rates in South Africa, Mpumalanga and districts, 1996-2012



Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

The 2012 poverty rates of all of the eighteen local municipal areas of Mpumalanga are displayed in Figure 3.38. In 2012, Emakhazeni's poverty rate of 23.1 per cent was the lowest and that of Mkhondo (63.3 per cent) the highest. Seven of the eighteen local municipal areas recorded higher poverty rates than the province at 36.9 per cent.

Figure 3.38: Poverty rates by local municipal area in Mpumalanga, 2012



Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Poverty gap

A shortcoming of the poverty rate as an indicator of poverty is that it does not give any indication of the depth of poverty i.e. how far the poor households are below the poverty income level. Here, the poverty gap proves useful in that it measures the difference between each poor household's income and the poverty line. It thus measures the depth of poverty of each poor household. The aggregate poverty gap is calculated by summing the poverty gaps of each poor household. It is thus equivalent to the total amount by which the incomes of poor households need to be raised each year to bring all households up to the poverty line and hence out of poverty.

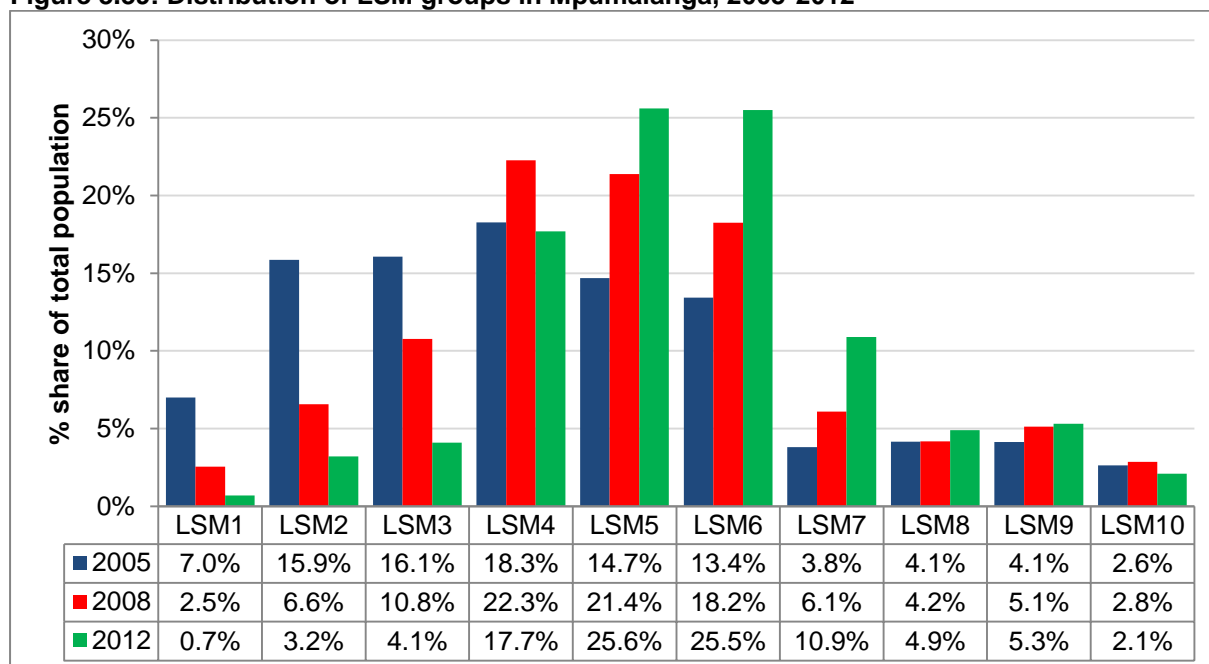
According to this dimension of poverty measurement, the poverty gap in South Africa decreased (improved) from R47.4 billion in 2011 to R47.3 billion in 2012. Conversely, the poverty gap in Mpumalanga increased (deteriorated) from R4.48 billion in 2011 to R4.51 billion in 2012. Over the 16-year period under review, the national poverty gap widened by 6.4 per cent annually. Mpumalanga's poverty gap widened marginally faster at 6.6 per cent per annum between 1996 and 2012.

3.6.4 Living standards

The Living Standards Measure (LSM) groups people according to their living standards and were developed by the South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF). Essentially, the LSM is a wealth measure based on standard of living rather than income. It is based on a set of marketing differentiators, which group people according to their living standards, using criteria such as ownership of cars and major appliances (assets). Respondents are given a positive or negative score for each of the 29 variables they have or do not have and are then placed into one of the 10 LSM groups, based on their total score. The lowest LSM group is LSM1 and the highest or wealthiest group LSM10.

It is evident from Figure 3.39 that, according to the LSM measurement, the population in Mpumalanga moved progressively from the lower LSM groups to the higher LSM groups between 2005 and 2012. In 2005, some 39.0 per cent and 10.8 per cent of Mpumalanga's population occupied the three lowest and three highest LSM groups, respectively. By 2012, the share of the population within the three lowest LSM groups dropped to 8.0 per cent, whereas the share within the three highest LSM groups increased to 12.3 per cent. In 2011, the largest share of Mpumalanga's population fell in the LSM5 group and the smallest share in the LSM1 group.

Figure 3.39: Distribution of LSM groups in Mpumalanga, 2005-2012

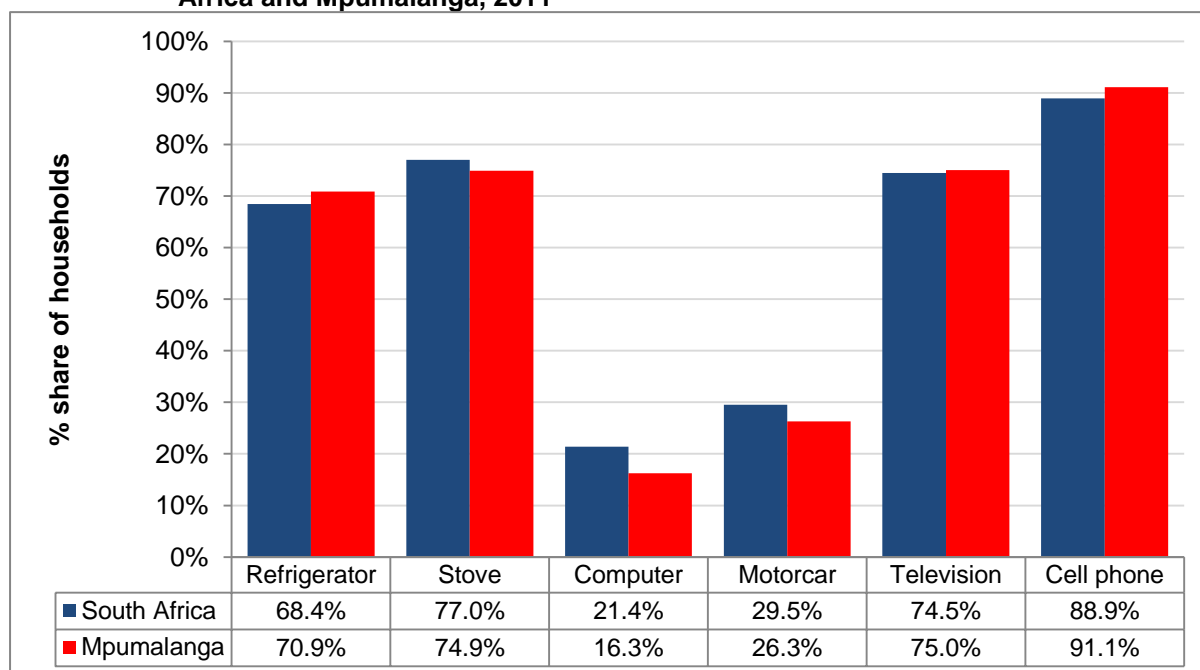


Source: SAARF – AMPS Technical Report, 2012

3.6.5 Ownership of household goods

Figure 3.40 compares the ownership levels of certain household goods between South Africa and Mpumalanga in 2011. It is evident that more households in Mpumalanga owned refrigerators, televisions and cell phones than the norm in South Africa. Contrary, less households in Mpumalanga owned electric or gas stoves, personal computers and motorcars than the standard for South African households.

Figure 3.40: Percentage distribution of households owning various household goods in South Africa and Mpumalanga, 2011

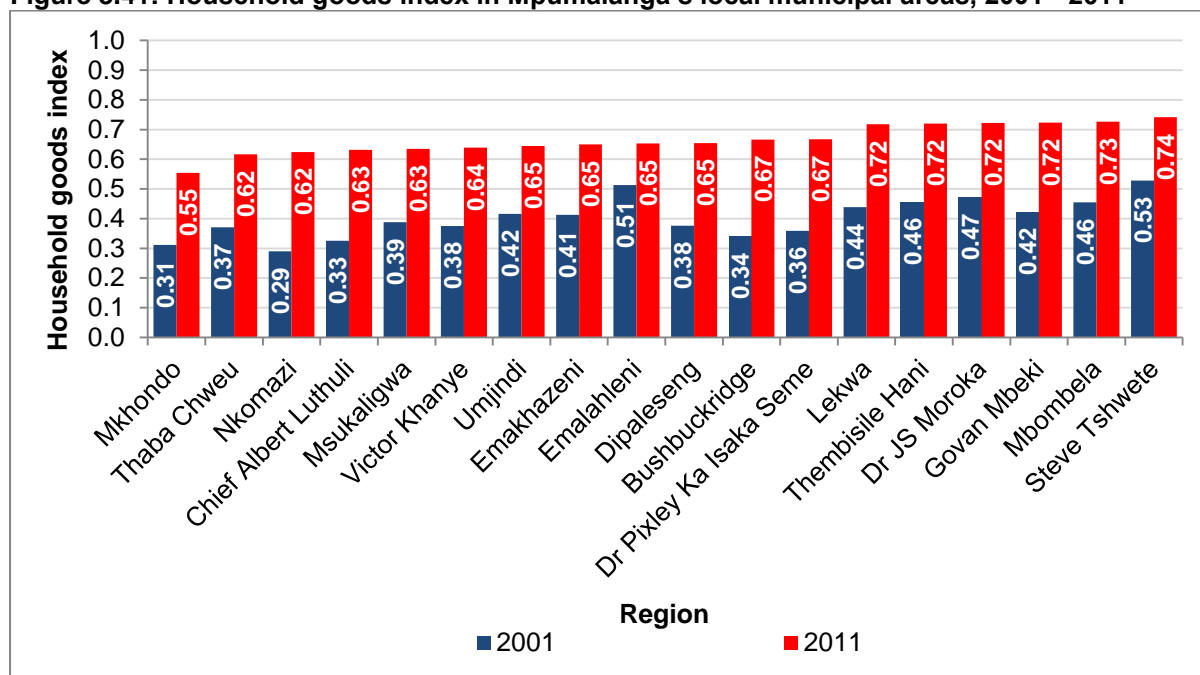


Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Ownership of household goods index

The ownership of household goods index is a household adjusted, ownership of goods-weighted index, which measures a region's overall ownership of certain household goods. The index ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 implies that no household in the region owns any of the household goods surveyed, and 1 implying that every household in the region owns all the household goods surveyed. In 2011, the highest ownership of household goods index value was recorded in Steve Tshwete and the lowest in Mkhondo. Between 2001 and 2011, Nkomazi and Bushbuckridge jointly recorded the largest improvement in the household goods index and Emalahleni the smallest. The position of five of the CRDP areas improved between 2001 and 2011 with Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme and Bushbuckridge jointly improving seven positions. Figure 3.41 compares the household goods index values of 2001 with that of 2011 for Mpumalanga's local municipal areas.

Figure 3.41: Household goods index in Mpumalanga's local municipal areas, 2001 - 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

3.6.6 Income and expenditure aspects

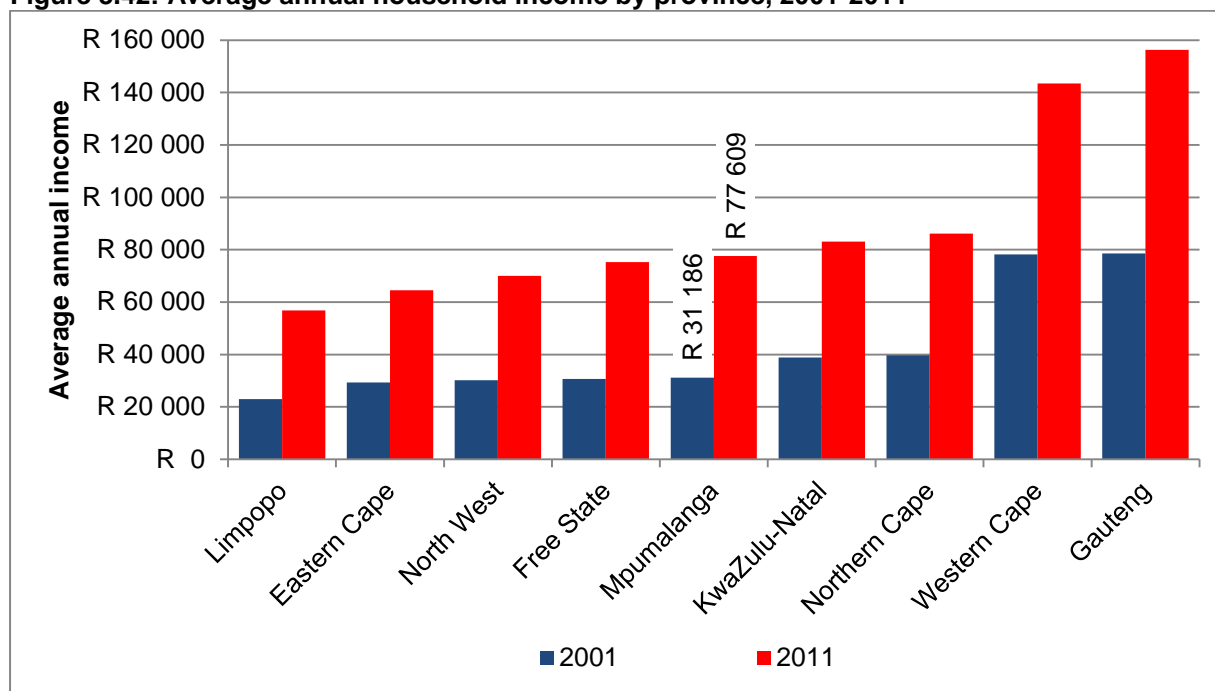
Household income

According to *Census 2011*, the average annual household income for all households in South Africa increased from R48 385 per annum in 2001 to R103 204 per annum (R8 600 per month) in 2011. This represents an absolute increase of 113.3 per cent in nominal terms over the 10-year period. Average household income in Mpumalanga increased from R31 186 per annum in 2001 to R77 609 per annum (R6 467 per month) in 2011 (Figure 3.42). This represents an absolute increase of 148.9 per cent in nominal terms over the 10-year period, which was higher than the national increase and the highest among the nine provinces. Mpumalanga's average household income was the fifth highest in 2001 and in 2011. In 2011, the average household income of Gauteng households (R156 243 per annum) was the highest and that of Limpopo households (R56 844 per annum) the lowest.

Expenditure categories

In GHS 2012, respondents indicated what expenditure category best describes the monthly household expenditure in 2012. The results of this question for South Africa and Mpumalanga is summarised in Table 3.14. It is evident that the major share of households in Mpumalanga (52.1 per cent) indicated expenditure of less than R1 800 per month. The major share of households in South Africa (56.6 per cent) indicated expenditure of less than R2 500 per month. Some 11.5 per cent of households in South Africa indicated expenditure of more than R10 000 per month compared with 6.9 per cent of households in Mpumalanga.

Figure 3.42: Average annual household income by province, 2001-2011



Source: Statistics South Africa – Census 2011

Table 3.14: Household expenditure in South Africa & Mpumalanga, 2012

Expenditure category	Mpumalanga		South Africa	
	% of total	Cumulative %	% of total	Cumulative %
R0	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
R1-R199	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%
R200-R399	2.0%	2.8%	2.6%	3.6%
R400-R799	11.6%	14.4%	10.5%	14.1%
R800-R1 199	17.5%	31.9%	14.1%	28.2%
R1 200-R1 799	20.2%	52.1%	16.6%	44.8%
R1 800-R2 499	13.4%	65.5%	11.9%	56.6%
R2 500-R4 999	15.3%	80.9%	15.7%	72.4%
R5 000-R9 999	9.3%	90.2%	11.5%	83.9%
R10 000 or more	6.9%	97.1%	11.5%	95.3%
Do not know	0.4%	97.4%	1.7%	97.0%
Refused	0.1%	97.5%	0.7%	97.7%
Unspecified	2.6%	100.0%	2.3%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	-	100.0%	-

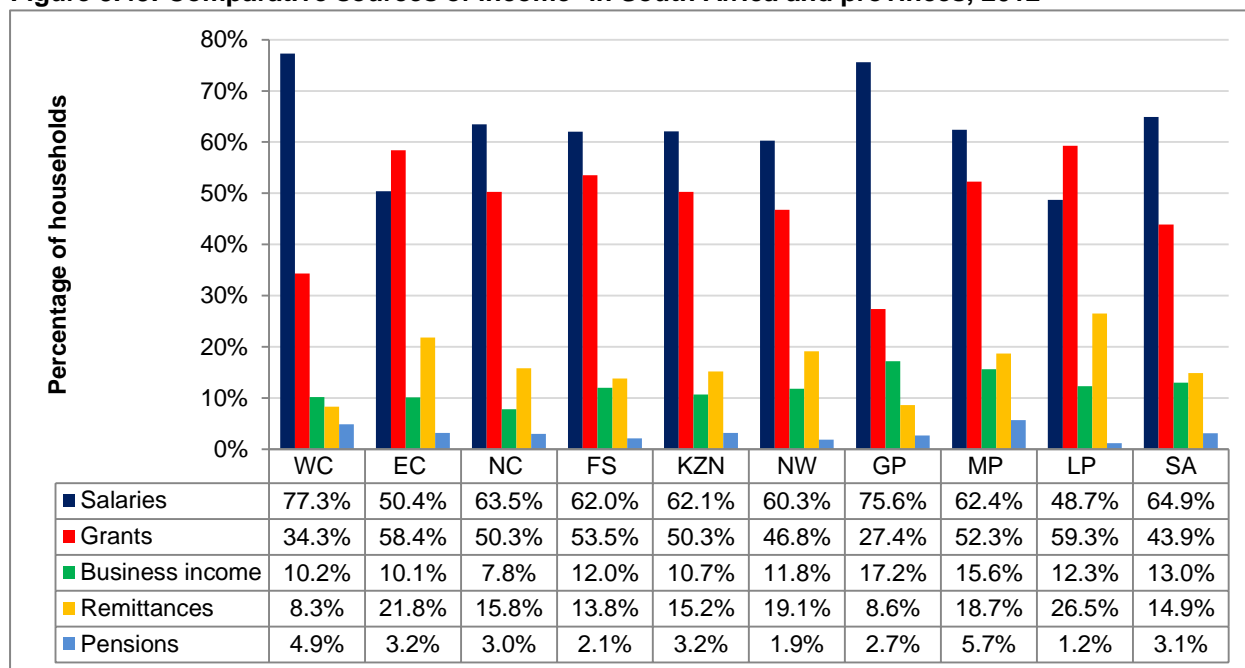
Source: Statistics South Africa – GHS 2012

Household income sources

The majority of households in South Africa are dependent on incomes from salaries. Nationally, 64.9 per cent of households received an income from salaries in 2012. In Mpumalanga 62.4 per cent of households received an income from salaries. In 2012, 43.9 per cent and 52.3 per cent of respective households in South Africa and Mpumalanga obtained income from grants. Some 59.3 per cent of households in Limpopo received income from grants, whilst only 27.4 per cent of households in Gauteng received income from grants. Comparative figures of household income sources are presented in Figure 3.43.

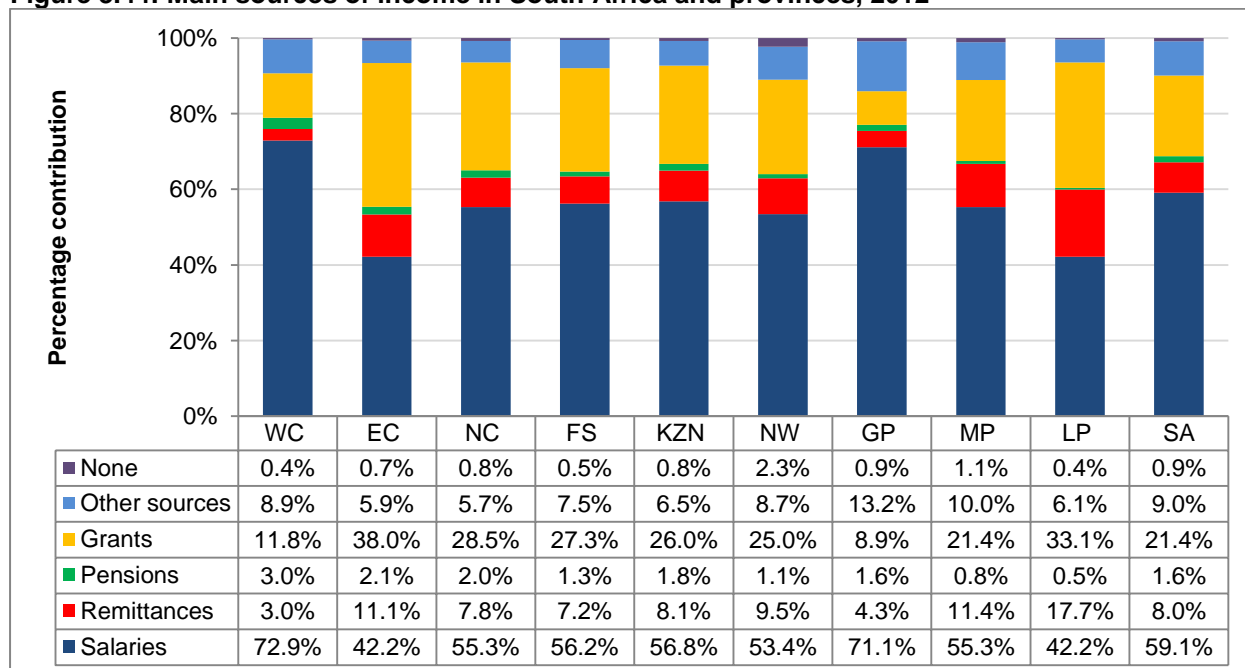
As part of GHS 2012, households were asked to indicate their main source of income. As a result salaries was indicated to be the main source for 59.1 per cent of households nationally, whereas grants were the main source for 21.4 per cent of households (Figure 3.44). In Mpumalanga, salaries were also the main source for the majority (55.3 per cent) of households with grants the main source for 21.4 per cent of households in the province.

Figure 3.43: Comparative sources of income⁷ in South Africa and provinces, 2012



Source: Statistics South Africa – GHS 2012

Figure 3.44: Main sources of income in South Africa and provinces, 2012



Source: Statistics South Africa – GHS 2012

Social assistance grants

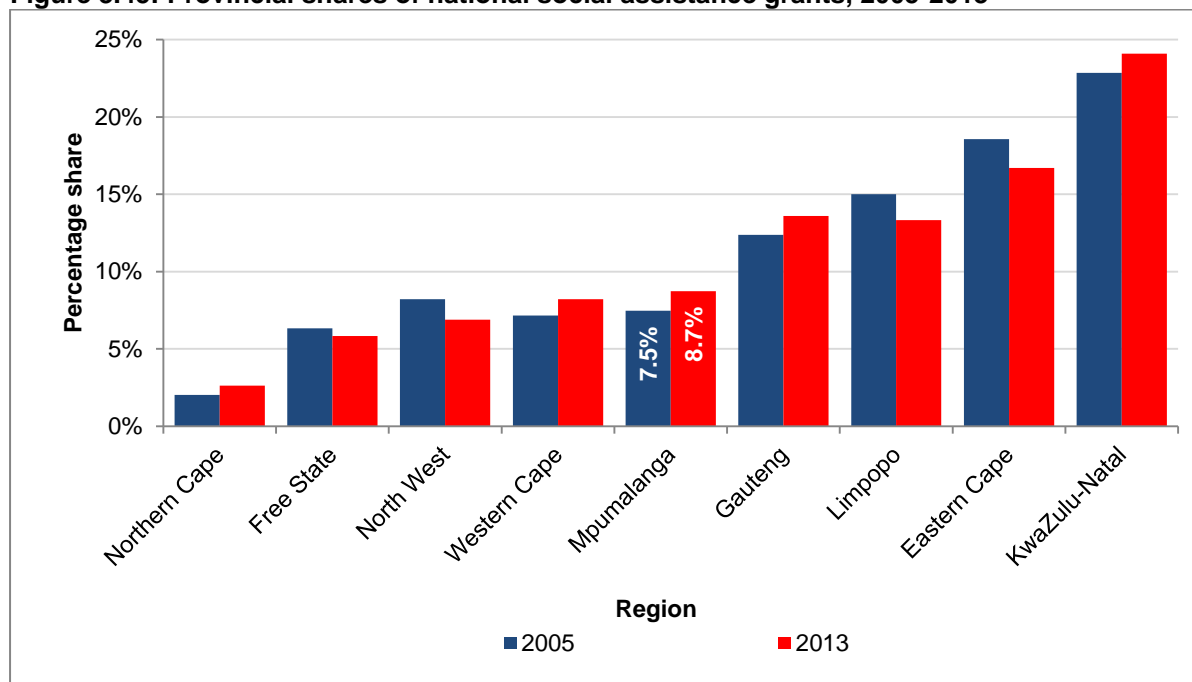
According to the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), the number of South Africans that received social assistance grants increased from 9.4 million in March 2005 to nearly 16.1 million by January 2013. In March 2005, 703 400 citizens of Mpumalanga received social assistance grants. This was equal to a 7.5 per cent share of the total national grant recipients in 2005. By January 2013, the number of recipients in Mpumalanga increased to 1.4 million or 8.7 per cent of the total number of national grant recipients. Mpumalanga registered the fifth highest number of social assistance

⁷ Households can have more than one source of income; therefore, shares do not add up to 100 per cent.

recipients among the nine provinces (Figure 3.45). KwaZulu-Natal (3.9 million) registered the highest number of grant recipients by January 2013 and Northern Cape (420 600) the lowest.

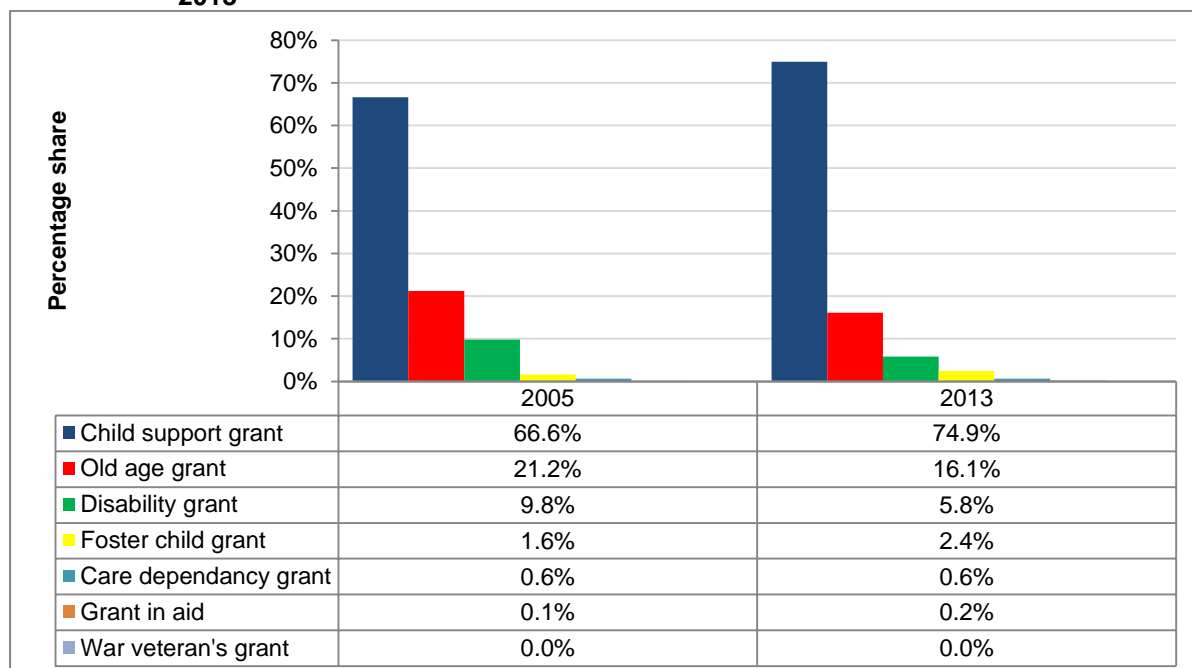
It is evident from Figure 3.46, that 74.9 per cent of Mpumalanga's total social assistance grants in January 2013 were child support grants, which was higher than the 66.6 per cent share in 2005. In actual numbers, child support grant beneficiaries increased from 468 500 in 2005 to 1.05 million in 2013. Although the number of old age grant beneficiaries increased from 149 200 in 2005 to 225 600 in 2013, the share of the total number of grant beneficiaries decreased from 21.2 per cent in 2005 to 16.1 per cent in 2013. Disability grant recipients increased in number from 69 200 in 2005 to 81 200 in 2013, however, they recorded a smaller share in 2013 (5.8 per cent) of the total number of assistance grant beneficiaries than in 2005 (9.8 per cent).

Figure 3.45: Provincial shares of national social assistance grants, 2005-2013



Source: SASSA - SOCPEN system, 2013

Figure 3.46: Distribution of various types of social assistance grants in Mpumalanga, 2005-2013



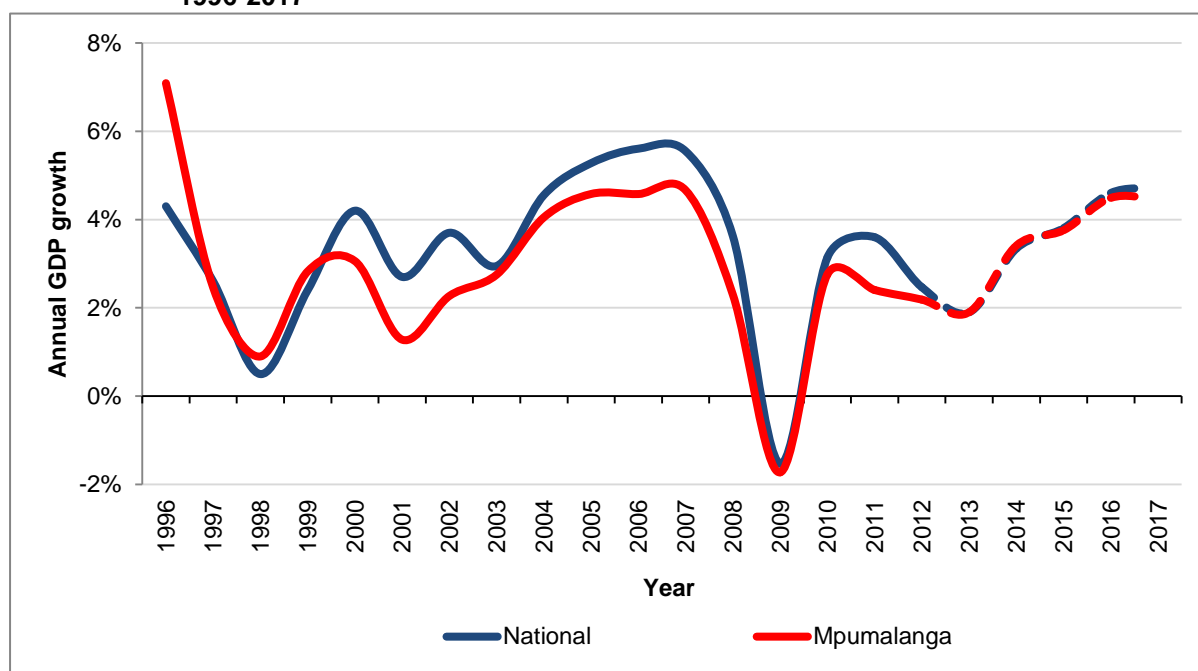
Source: SASSA - SOCPEN system, 2013

3.7. ECONOMIC SECTORS AND PERFORMANCE

3.7.1 GDP growth

It is estimated that in 2012, Mpumalanga contributed some R222.1 billion in current prices or some 7.1 per cent to the GDP of South Africa. Mpumalanga's contribution in constant 2005 prices was R123.2 billion. According to estimates, Mpumalanga's contribution in constant 2005 prices was the fifth largest among the nine provinces and registered a decrease from a 6.9 per cent contribution in 1996, to 6.3 per cent in 2012. At the start of the period under review, the economic growth of the province, as measured by real GDP growth, was higher than the national rate. However, the provincial economy has not outperformed the national economy in terms of GDP growth since 1999 (Figure 3.47).

Figure 3.47: GDP (constant 2005 prices) growth rates for South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1996-2017



Sources: *Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013 (Historic growth)*
IHS Global Insight - ReX, October 2013 (Future growth)

Table 3.15: Historic and forecasted GDP growth rates for South Africa & provinces, 1995-2017

Province	1995-2012	1995-1999	1999-2004	2004-2009	2009-2012	2012-2017
Western Cape	3.4%	2.5%	3.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.9%
Eastern Cape	2.9%	1.7%	3.0%	3.6%	2.9%	3.8%
Northern Cape	2.0%	2.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	3.5%
Free State	2.3%	1.8%	2.2%	2.8%	2.4%	3.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	3.9%	3.4%	3.9%
North West	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	1.7%	3.9%
Gauteng	3.6%	2.3%	4.2%	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%
Mpumalanga	2.8%	3.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	3.6%
Limpopo	3.1%	3.7%	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%	3.6%
South Africa	3.3%	2.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.1%	3.7%

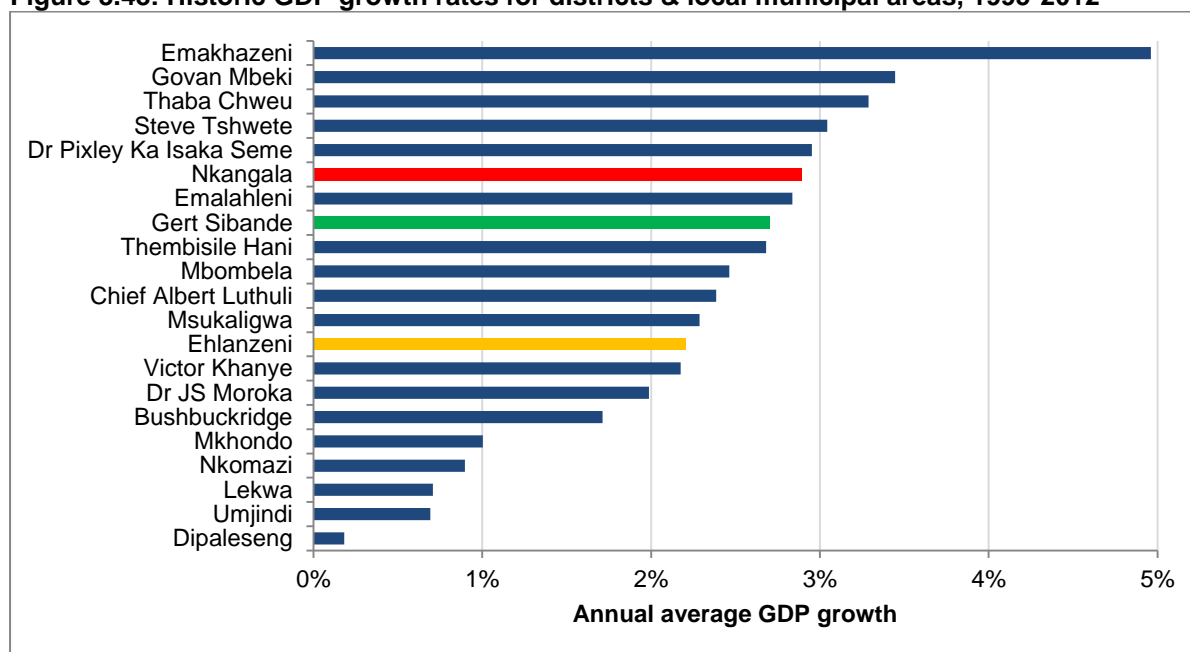
Sources: *Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013 (Historic growth)*
IHS Global Insight - ReX, October 2013 (Future growth)

The average annual growth rate for the country and Mpumalanga over the period 1995 to 2012 was 3.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively (Table 3.15). Mpumalanga recorded the sixth highest

annual average GDP growth rate in the 17-year period. Mpumalanga's GDP growth exceeded the national average in the period 1995 to 1999, when the province also achieved the second highest growth among the nine provinces. The NDP targets average national GDP growth above 5 per cent up to 2030. The annual average growth rates for South Africa and Mpumalanga, from 2012 to 2017 is forecasted at 3.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively. In such an event, Mpumalanga's growth will be the joint sixth highest among the nine provinces.

Nkangala (2.9 per cent) registered the highest annual average GDP growth among the districts between 1996 and 2012, whereas Ehlanzeni (2.2 per cent) recorded the lowest growth. Nkomazi (0.9 per cent), Umjindi (0.7 per cent), Lekwa (0.7 per cent) and Dipaleseng (0.2 per cent) recorded annual average GDP growth of less than 1 per cent over the 17-year period (Figure 3.48).

Figure 3.48: Historic GDP growth rates for districts & local municipal areas, 1995-2012



Source: IHS Global Insight - ReX, October 2013

GDP per capita

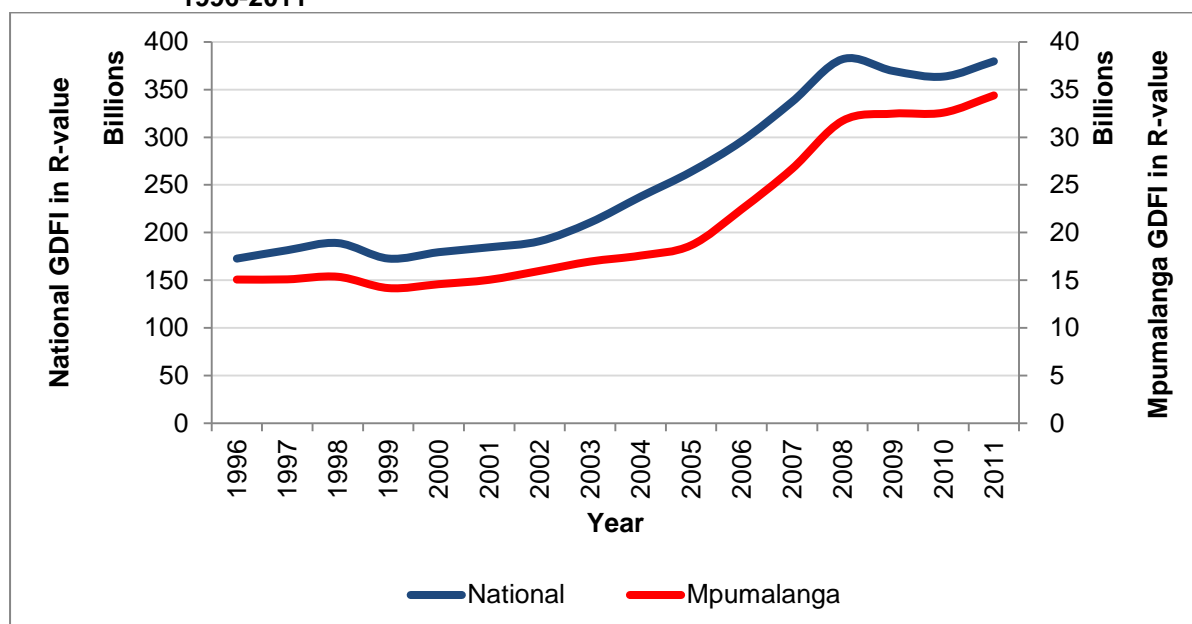
GDP per capita is often considered an indicator of a region's standard of living on the rationale that all citizens would benefit from the region's increased economic production. Vision 2030, states that the GDP per capita expressed in constant 2010 prices must increase from approximately R47 200 in 2010 to R110 000 by 2030. In 2012, the provincial GDP per capita was equal to approximately R47 500. Sustained annual average GDP growth above 5 per cent is necessary to achieve this target.

Fixed investment

Investment in infrastructure builds economic capacity and enhances competitiveness, while contributing to the quality of life of poor people. Historical evidence for the period 1996-2011 indicates that gross domestic fixed investment (GDFI) both in South Africa and Mpumalanga peaked respectively in 2008 and 2011 (Figure 3.49). GDFI in Mpumalanga amounted to R34.4 billion in 2011 (latest available figure) which was equal to 9.1 per cent of total GDFI in South Africa. From 1996 to 2011, GDFI in South Africa grew on average by 5.4 per cent per annum and by 5.7 per cent annually in Mpumalanga.

According to the NDP, public infrastructure investment must be equal to 10 per cent of GDP by 2030. In 2012/13, expenditure by the Mpumalanga Provincial Government (MPG) on infrastructure was equal to only 1.3 per cent of provincial GDP, however, it was slightly higher than the share of 1.2 per cent in 2010/11. In order to reach the stated Vision 2030 goal of 10 per cent of GDP by 2030 in Mpumalanga, MPG expenditure on infrastructure in Mpumalanga has to increase by 16.2 per cent per annum over the 17-year period.

Figure 3.49: Comparison of GDFI (constant 2005 prices) in South Africa and Mpumalanga, 1996-2011

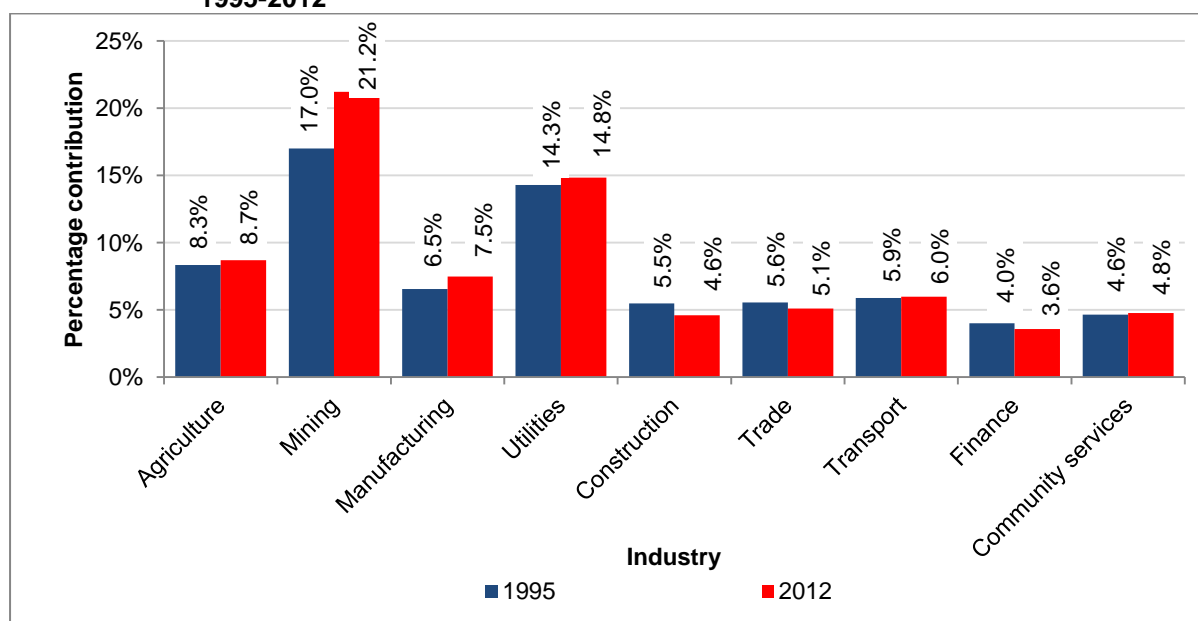


Source: Quantec, 2012

3.7.2 Regional contribution

The economic industries are classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC). This classification system groups together economic activities that are closely related. Statistical information is then collected and classified according to the categories of economic activities, which are as homogenous as possible. Statistics South Africa uses the ISIC classification when collecting and reporting its information.

Figure 3.50: Mpumalanga's contribution to South Africa's industries (constant 2005 prices), 1995-2012



Sources: Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013

Figure 3.50 depicts the contribution of each of the economic industries in Mpumalanga to the corresponding national industry in 1995 and 2012. It is estimated that in 2012, the province was a substantial role-player in the national mining and utilities (mainly electricity) industries, with respective shares of 21.2 per cent and 14.8 per cent. It is noticeable that the contribution by agriculture, mining,

manufacturing, utilities, transport and community services increased between 1995 and 2012, whilst the other three industries' contribution to the national figure declined.

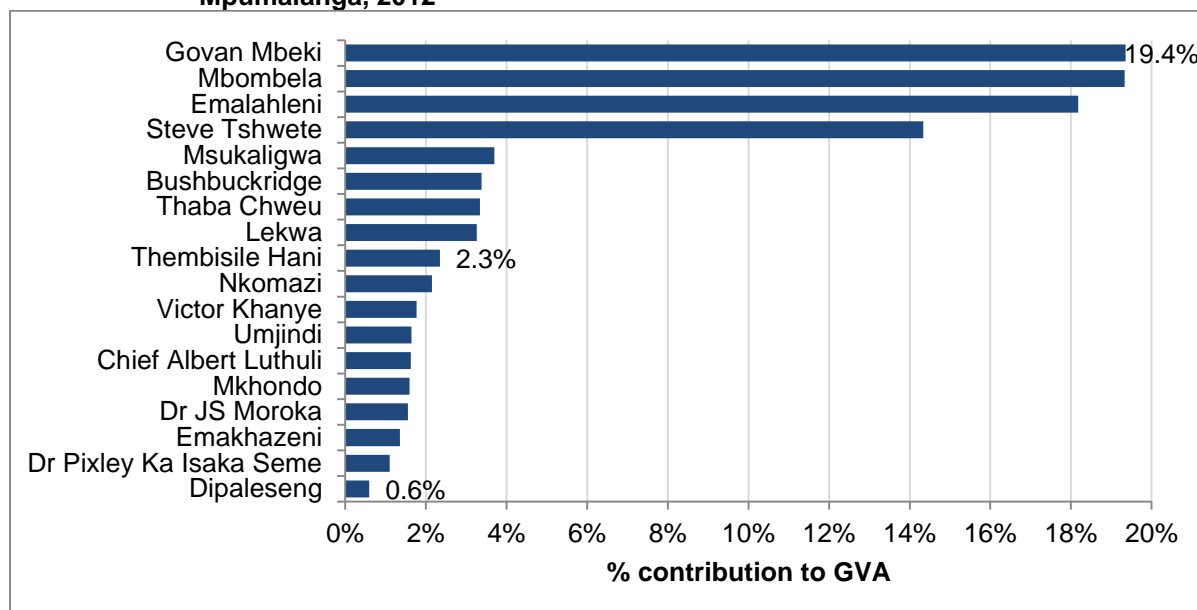
Table 3.16 exhibits the contribution by each of the three districts to the provincial industries in 1996 and 2012. Nkangala was the largest contributor to the provincial GVA with a share of 37.7 per cent in 1996 and 39.3 per cent in 2012. Ehlanzeni with a 29.7 per cent share in was the smallest contributor in 2012. Nkangala made considerable contributions to the province's utilities (71.4 per cent), mining (69.4 per cent) and transport industries (37.8 per cent) in 2012. In 2012, Gert Sibande was the main contributor to Mpumalanga's manufacturing (57.4 per cent) and agriculture industries (41.4 per cent), whilst Ehlanzeni played a major role in the province's trade (43.7 per cent), community services (45.4 per cent), construction (40.6 per cent) and finance industries (42.0 per cent).

Table 3.16: Regional contribution to Mpumalanga's industries (GVA at constant 2005 prices), 1996-2012

Industry	Gert Sibande		Nkangala		Ehlanzeni	
	1996	2012	1996	2012	1996	2012
Agriculture ⁸	41.7%	41.4%	23.9%	22.9%	34.4%	35.7%
Mining ⁹	36.1%	23.9%	49.1%	69.4%	14.9%	6.7%
Manufacturing ¹⁰	42.6%	57.4%	31.4%	24.4%	26.0%	18.1%
Utilities ¹¹	26.2%	25.7%	70.0%	71.4%	3.9%	2.8%
Construction ¹²	24.8%	26.8%	30.4%	32.6%	44.8%	40.6%
Trade ¹³	26.4%	25.8%	27.4%	30.5%	46.2%	43.7%
Transport ¹⁴	27.2%	24.5%	33.6%	37.8%	39.2%	37.7%
Finance ¹⁵	22.2%	21.2%	34.9%	36.8%	43.0%	42.0%
Community services ¹⁶	22.4%	22.5%	32.2%	32.5%	45.4%	45.0%
Total	31.0%	31.0%	37.7%	39.3%	31.2%	29.7%

Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Figure 3.51: Contribution to provincial GVA (constant 2005 prices) by local municipal area in Mpumalanga, 2012



Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Figure 3.51 depicts the percentage contribution by the eighteen local municipal areas to the provincial

⁸ ISIC detailed description = Agriculture, forestry and fishing

⁹ ISIC detailed description = Mining and quarrying

¹⁰ ISIC detailed description = Manufacturing

¹¹ ISIC detailed description = Electricity, gas and water

¹² ISIC detailed description = Construction

¹³ ISIC detailed description = Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

¹⁴ ISIC detailed description = Transportation, storage and communication

¹⁵ ISIC detailed description = Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

¹⁶ ISIC detailed description = Community, health and personal services

GVA in 2012. In 2012, Govan Mbeki (19.4 per cent), Mbombela (19.3 per cent), Emalahleni (18.2 per cent) and Steve Tshwete (14.3 per cent) contributed 71.2 per cent to the Mpumalanga economy. Dipaleseng (0.6 per cent) and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme (1.1 per cent) made the smallest contributions to the provincial economy.

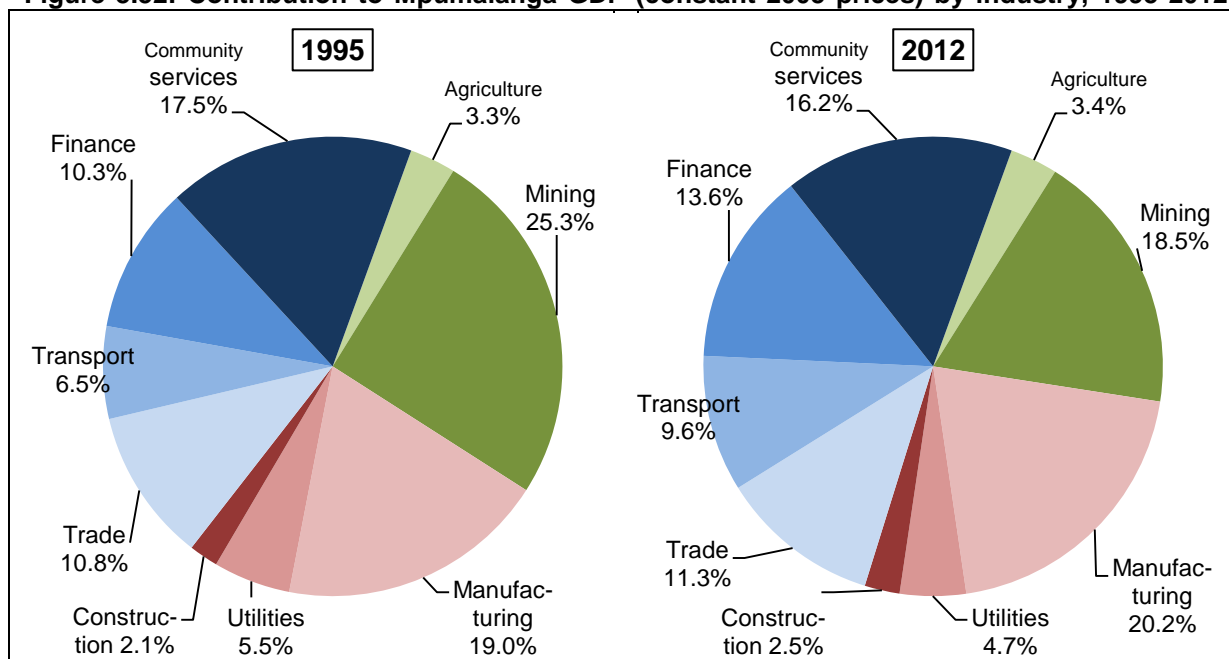
3.7.3 Sectoral contribution and performance

Contribution

It is estimated that in 2012, the primary sector in Mpumalanga contributed 21.9 per cent, secondary sector 27.4 per cent and tertiary sector 50.7 per cent to the provincial GDP. Although the economy depended less on the primary sector in 2012 than in 1995 (28.6 per cent), it continued to stand in contrast to the national primary sector's small contribution of 8.0 per cent in 2012. Nationally, the secondary sector added 22.4 per cent and the tertiary sector 69.6 per cent in 2012.

It is estimated that in 2012, the three largest contributors to the provincial economy were manufacturing (20.2 per cent), mining (18.5 per cent) and community services (16.2 per cent). This was slightly different from 1995, when mining (25.3 per cent) was the leading industry followed by manufacturing (19.0 per cent) and community services (17.5 per cent). Figure 3.52 displays the share of each economic industry in the provincial economy in 1995 and 2012.

Figure 3.52: Contribution to Mpumalanga GDP (constant 2005 prices) by industry, 1995-2012



Source: Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013

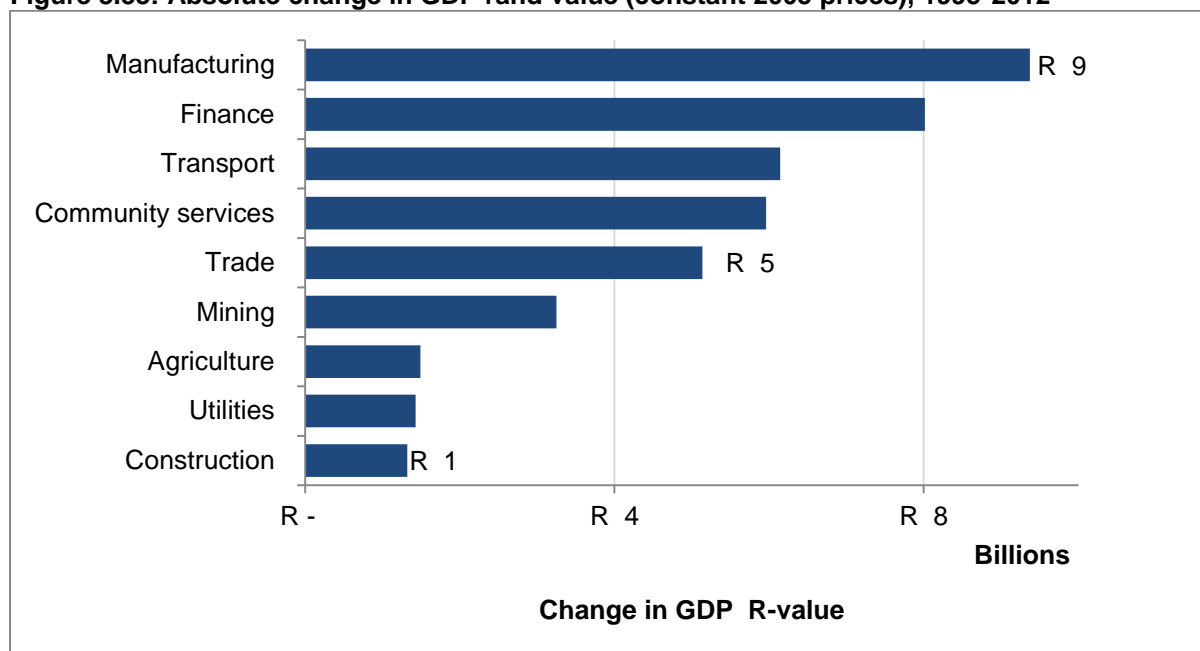
Figure 3.53 illustrate the change in monetary terms by industry from 1995 to 2012. The real value of all nine industries increased between 1995 and 2012. The manufacturing industry (R9.4 billion) registered the largest absolute change over the 17-year period and the construction industry (R1.3 million) the smallest.

Table 3.17 displays the share of each economic industry in the three districts' economies in 1996 and 2012. The manufacturing industry dominated the district economy of Gert Sibande in 2012 with a 37.3 per cent share. Mining activities dominated the Nkangala economy as it added 29.5 per cent to the district's economy in 2012. The largest contributing industry in Ehlanzeni in 2012 was community services with a share of 24.9 per cent.

Performance

The historic and forecasted GVA growth for the economic industries of Mpumalanga is presented in Table 3.18. Between 1995 and 2012, the fastest growing industries in terms of GVA growth were estimated to be transport (5.3 per cent) and finance (4.6 per cent). Over the period 2012-2017, it is expected that transport and finance will jointly record the highest average annual GVA growth of 4.7 per cent per annum.

Figure 3.53: Absolute change in GDP rand value (constant 2005 prices), 1995-2012



Source: Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2012

Table 3.17: Contribution to individual districts' GVA (constant 2005 prices) by industry, 1996-2012

Industry	Gert Sibande		Nkangala		Ehlanzeni	
	1996	2012	1996	2012	1996	2012
Agriculture	5.5%	4.3%	2.6%	1.9%	4.5%	3.9%
Mining	27.3%	12.9%	30.5%	29.5%	11.2%	3.8%
Primary sector	32.8%	17.2%	33.1%	31.4%	15.7%	7.7%
Manufacturing	24.8%	37.3%	15.0%	12.5%	15.0%	12.3%
Utilities	4.9%	3.5%	10.8%	7.7%	0.7%	0.4%
Construction	1.6%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.9%	3.5%
Secondary sector	31.3%	43.0%	27.5%	22.4%	18.6%	16.2%
Trade	9.1%	9.8%	7.8%	9.1%	15.9%	17.3%
Transport	5.7%	7.5%	5.8%	9.2%	8.2%	12.1%
Finance	8.4%	10.5%	10.9%	14.4%	16.2%	21.8%
Community services	12.6%	11.9%	14.9%	13.6%	25.4%	24.9%
Tertiary sector	35.9%	39.7%	39.4%	46.2%	65.7%	76.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Table 3.18: Historic and forecasted GVA (constant 2005 prices) growth rates for Mpumalanga's economic industries, 1995-2017

Industry	1995-2012	1995-1999	1999-2004	2004-2009	2009-2012	2012-2017
Agriculture	3.1%	11.0%	1.3%	0.8%	-0.1%	1.9%
Mining	1.0%	2.1%	1.4%	-1.1%	2.6%	3.2%
Manufacturing	3.3%	2.6%	4.2%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%
Utilities	1.9%	1.3%	3.2%	1.8%	0.9%	3.5%
Construction	4.0%	2.0%	0.7%	10.9%	1.0%	3.4%
Trade	3.2%	3.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.7%	3.4%
Transport	5.3%	7.7%	6.1%	4.5%	2.0%	4.7%
Finance	4.6%	5.6%	2.8%	6.5%	3.0%	4.7%
Community services	2.4%	1.9%	2.2%	3.1%	2.4%	3.2%

Sources: Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013 (Historic growth)
IHS Global Insight - ReX, October 2013 (Future growth)

According to Table 3.19, manufacturing (18.6 per cent) and finance (18.1 per cent) can be expected to be the main drivers of provincial GVA growth between 2012 and 2017. Mining (16.5 per cent), community services (14.4 per cent), transport (12.8 per cent) and trade (10.9 per cent) are expected to aid provincial growth to a lesser degree, whereas agriculture (1.8 per cent), construction (2.4 per cent) and utilities (4.6 per cent) are expected to contribute the least to growth between 2012 and 2017.

Table 3.19: Contribution to GVA growth (constant 2005 prices) in Mpumalanga by industry, 2012-2017

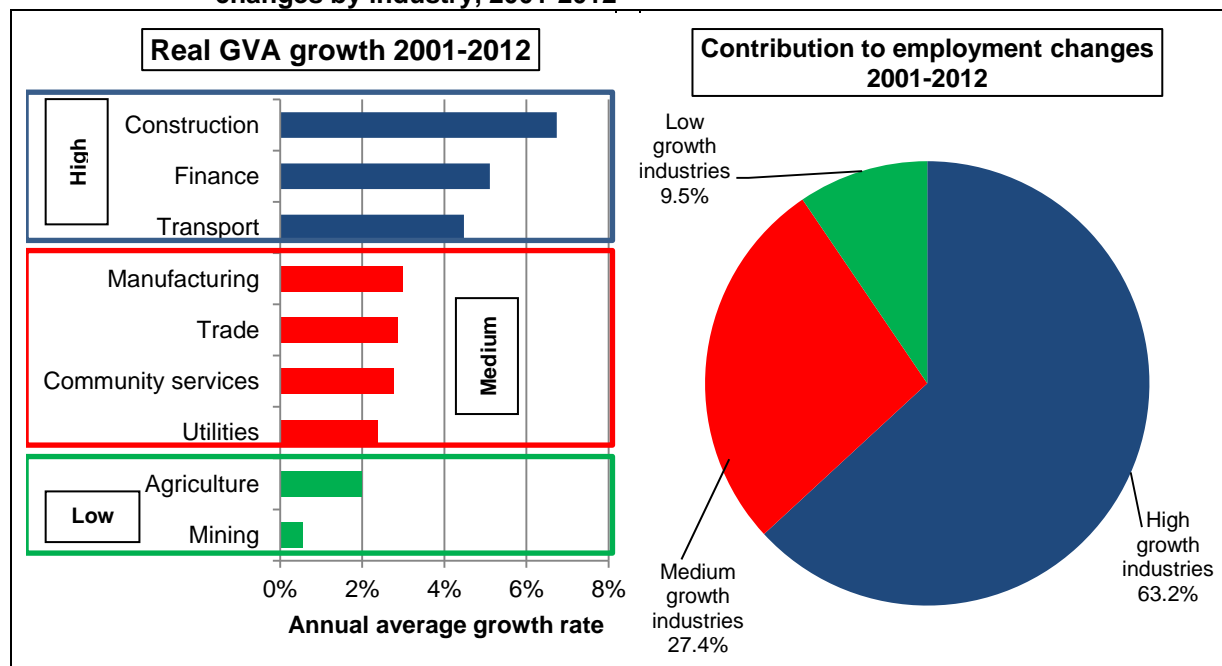
Industry	GVA share	Estimated industry GVA growth 2012-2017	Estimated contribution to provincial GVA growth 2012-2017
	2012		
Agriculture	3.4%	1.9%	1.8%
Mining	18.5%	3.2%	16.5%
Manufacturing	20.2%	3.3%	18.6%
Utilities	4.7%	3.5%	4.6%
Construction	2.5%	3.4%	2.4%
Trade	11.3%	3.4%	10.9%
Transport	9.6%	4.7%	12.8%
Finance	13.6%	4.7%	18.1%
Community services	16.2%	3.2%	14.4%

Sources: *Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013*
IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Performance and employment

Figure 3.54 depicts the real GVA growth per industry over the period 2001 to 2012 in the left-hand diagram and the contribution to changes in employment numbers over the same period in the right-hand diagram. Over the 11-year period construction, finance and transport achieved the highest annual average growth rates, whereas agriculture and mining recorded the lowest average annual growth.

Figure 3.54: Real GVA growth (constant 2005 prices) and contribution to employment changes by industry, 2001-2012



Sources: *Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013*
Statistics South Africa – LFS Historical Revision, 2009
Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2013

In 2012, some 121 200 more people were employed by the nine industries in Mpumalanga than in 2001. In the right hand diagram, it is observable that the three high growth industries, with growth in excess of 4 per cent per annum, contributed 63.2 per cent to the increased number of employed. The low growth industries, with growth of less than 2 per cent per annum, contributed 9.5 per cent. Based on the two diagrams, it is evident that the high growth industries historically contributed more to higher employment numbers than the medium (between 2 and 4 per cent average annual growth) and low growth industries combined.

3.7.4 Diversification of the economy

The Tress Index measures the level of concentration or diversification in an economy. An index score of zero represents a much diversified economy, while a number closer to 100 indicates a high level of concentration.

The economy of Mpumalanga appears to be slightly more diversified than that of South Africa with an index score of 37.6 compared to 40.8 in 2012. Among the nine provinces, Mpumalanga ranked first in terms of the most diversified economy, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (41.5) and Free State (41.6).

3.7.5 Comparative advantage of the economy

The location quotient is an indication of the comparative advantage of an economy. An economy has a location quotient larger (smaller) than one, or a comparative advantage (disadvantage) in a particular industry when the share of that industry in the provincial economy is greater (less) than the share of the same industry in the national economy.

In Mpumalanga, agriculture (1.27), mining (2.77), utilities (2.08) and construction (1.03) held a comparative advantage over the same industry in the national economy in 2012. Table 3.20 provides the location quotients of the various industries, indicating their respective comparative advantages.

Table 3.20: Essential economic ratio's by industry in Mpumalanga, 2001-2012

Industry	Comparative advantage 2012	Labour intensity 2012	Employment elasticity 2001-2012	Labour productivity 2012
Agriculture	1.27	3.09	0.50	0.32
Mining	2.77	0.39	0.68	2.59
Manufacturing	0.99	0.45	-0.77	2.20
Utilities	2.08	0.56	1.76	1.77
Construction	1.03	3.19	0.15	0.31
Trade	0.77	2.36	0.06	0.42
Transport	0.65	0.58	0.94	1.71
Finance	0.64	0.85	1.44	1.18
Community services	0.76	1.17	1.07	0.86
Total	-	-	0.51	1.00

Sources: *Statistics South Africa – GDP Q3, 2013*
IHS Global Insight - ReX, October 2013
Statistics South Africa – LFS Historical Revision, 2009
Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2013

3.7.6 Labour intensity

Labour intensive industries are identified by comparing the output generation capacity with the utilisation of labour by each of the industries. In 2012, the following four industries in Mpumalanga exhibited higher employment shares relative to their output shares, thereby indicating a high level of labour intensity: agriculture, construction, trade and community services. Nationally the same four industries revealed a high labour intensity. Table 3.20 provides a comparison of employment with output at industry level for 2011.

3.7.7 Employment elasticity

The rate of employment growth in an economy, or in any industry of it, is determined by many factors operating simultaneously, one of which is how fast the economy grows. Employment elasticity provides an indication of the historic rate of employment growth as determined by the historic economic growth. Such an employment elasticity of an industry can be calculated by dividing the observed growth rate of employment during any past period by the observed growth rate of GVA during the same past period.

In Mpumalanga, the utilities industry recorded the highest employment elasticity of 1.76 over the period 2001 to 2012. Therefore, on average over the 11-year period, every 1 per cent of real GVA growth in the province's utilities industry translated into a 1.76 per cent increase in employment in the

utilities industry. The employment growth in manufacturing was negative over the 11-year period and therefore this industry recorded a negative employment elasticity – or jobless growth. Table 3.20 provides the historic employment elasticities of the various industries.

3.7.8 Labour productivity

Productivity can be measured by relating changes in output to changes in one or more input to production. Should an industry achieve a score of more than unity (1) then that industry is regarded as experiencing higher labour productivity than all industries combined. When comparing Mpumalanga’s industry specific labour productivity with that of the province’s total industries, it is evident that five industries (mining, manufacturing, utilities, transport and finance) achieved higher labour productivity than the total industries combined in 2012 (Table 3.20).

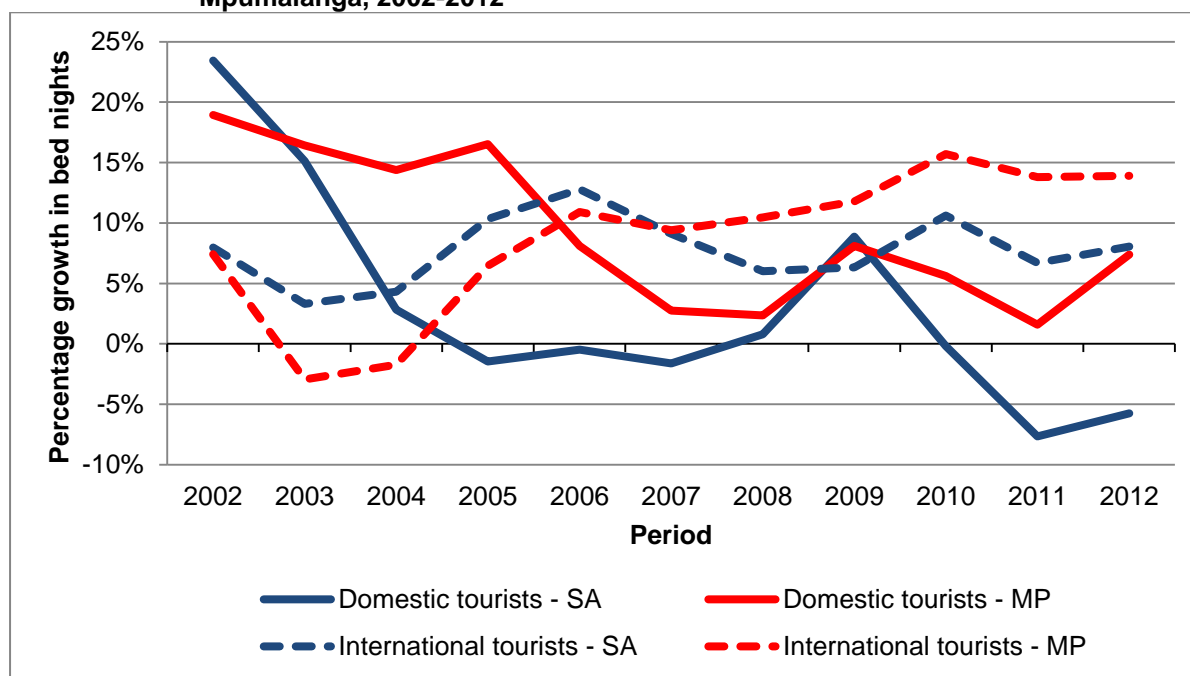
3.7.9 Tourism

Because tourism is not a clearly defined industry in the SIC, it was therefore the first economic activity to use Satellite Account¹⁷ standards to measure its impact on national economies – as approved by the United Nations (UN) in March 2000. According to Statistics South Africa’s Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), the national tourism sector was simulated to have contributed some 3.0 per cent to GDP in 2011. Some 598 400 persons were directly engaged in producing goods and services purchased by visitors, which accounted for 4.5 per cent of total employment in 2011.

The current lack of sufficient baseline data of tourism supply on a provincial level makes an assessment of the supply side, and therefore a similar exercise such as the TSA for South Africa on a provincial basis, impossible. Therefore, the only official tourism data, on a provincial level, are of bed-nights spent, tourism expenditure and tourist arrivals.

Figure 3.55 compares the growth in bed nights by tourists in South Africa and Mpumalanga according to their origin. Annual growth in bed nights spent by domestic tourists in South Africa has fluctuated significantly between 2002 and 2012. Growth in bed nights by domestic tourist in Mpumalanga tracked the South African scenario closely up to 2009, however, since 2010 Mpumalanga experienced distinctly higher growth than South Africa. Since 2007, bed nights spent by international tourists in Mpumalanga recorded higher growth rates than the national standard.

Figure 3.55: Comparison of growth in bed nights by origin of tourist in South Africa and Mpumalanga, 2002-2012



Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

In 2012, total tourism expenditure in Mpumalanga amounted to approximately R11.3 billion, which equated to some 6.6 per cent of total tourism expenditure in South Africa. Total tourism expenditure in Mpumalanga during 2012, expressed as a share of economic activity in Mpumalanga was close to 5.3 per cent.

¹⁷ A satellite account is a term developed by the UN to measure the size of economic sectors that are not defined as industries in national accounts.

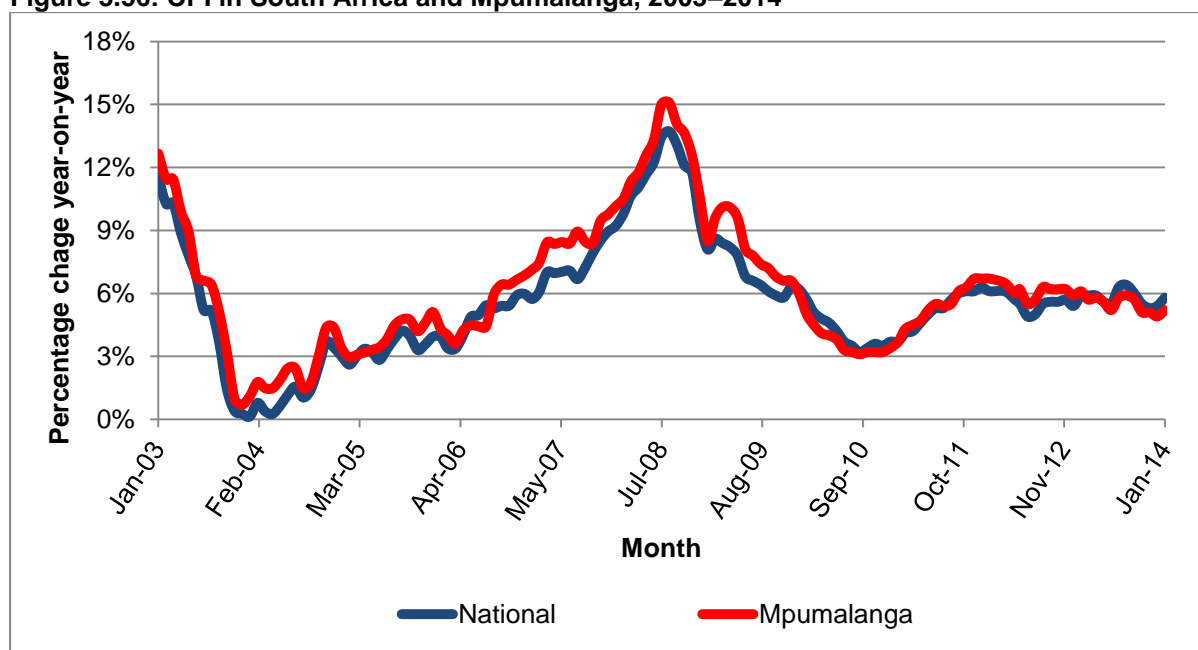
According to Tourism South Africa's *Annual Report 2012*, Mpumalanga was the second most visited province by foreign visitors in 2012, with a share of 15.2 per cent of total foreign arrivals visiting the province. This was down from 15.8 per cent of total foreign arrivals in 2011. Mpumalanga captured only 8.8 per cent of the total bed-nights spent by all foreign tourists in South Africa. This was higher than the 6.7 per cent in 2011 and the province moved from fourth position overall to joint third with KwaZulu-Natal. Mpumalanga attracted 11.0 per cent of domestic tourists in 2012 and improved from sixth position in 2011 to fourth position in 2012.

3.7.10 Inflation

The most common way to measure inflation is by reference to a consumer price index (CPI), which measures the changes in prices of a basket of goods and services purchased by a representative set of households. Mpumalanga's average annual inflation rate for 2013 was 5.6 per cent, which was lower than the average for South Africa (5.7 per cent) as well as the joint fourth lowest overall.

In January 2014, Mpumalanga recorded the second lowest inflation measurement of 5.2 per cent. The comparative percentage change in the CPI for South Africa and Mpumalanga from January 2003 to January 2014 is displayed in Figure 3.56.

Figure 3.56: CPI in South Africa and Mpumalanga, 2003–2014



Source: Statistics South Africa – CPI, 2014

The average annual inflation rate in Witbank/Nelspruit¹⁸ for 2013 was 4.8 per cent, which was the lowest of the thirteen urban areas. In January 2014, the inflation measurement for Witbank/Nelspruit¹ of 4.8 per cent showed an increase from the December 2013 measurement of 4.5 per cent. It was the lowest inflation measurement among the thirteen urban areas for the twelfth consecutive month and lower than the respective rates for Mpumalanga and South Africa.

The main determinants of inflation in Mpumalanga based on their respective weightings, as provided in Table 3.21, are price changes in food and non-alcoholic beverages (FNAB), housing and utilities, transport as well as miscellaneous goods and services (MGS). These four broad determinants, in terms of the weighting, contribute more than 70 per cent to the level of inflation and inflation movements in Mpumalanga.

It appears from Table 3.21, that the housing and utilities index was accountable for 23.7 per cent of the average price increase in Mpumalanga during January 2014, followed by the transport index with a 21.3 per cent share. The MGS and FNAB indices were accountable for 16.3 per cent and 15.1 per cent of price increases, respectively. Within the housing and utilities index, price increases in water and electricity provided the most upward momentum. Petrol and insurance costs respectively powered transport and MGS average price levels higher.

¹⁸ Official description by Statistics South Africa for the combined urban areas of Emalahleni and Mbombela

Table 3.21: Mpumalanga's CPI group indices, weights, percentage change & contribution to inflation, January 2014

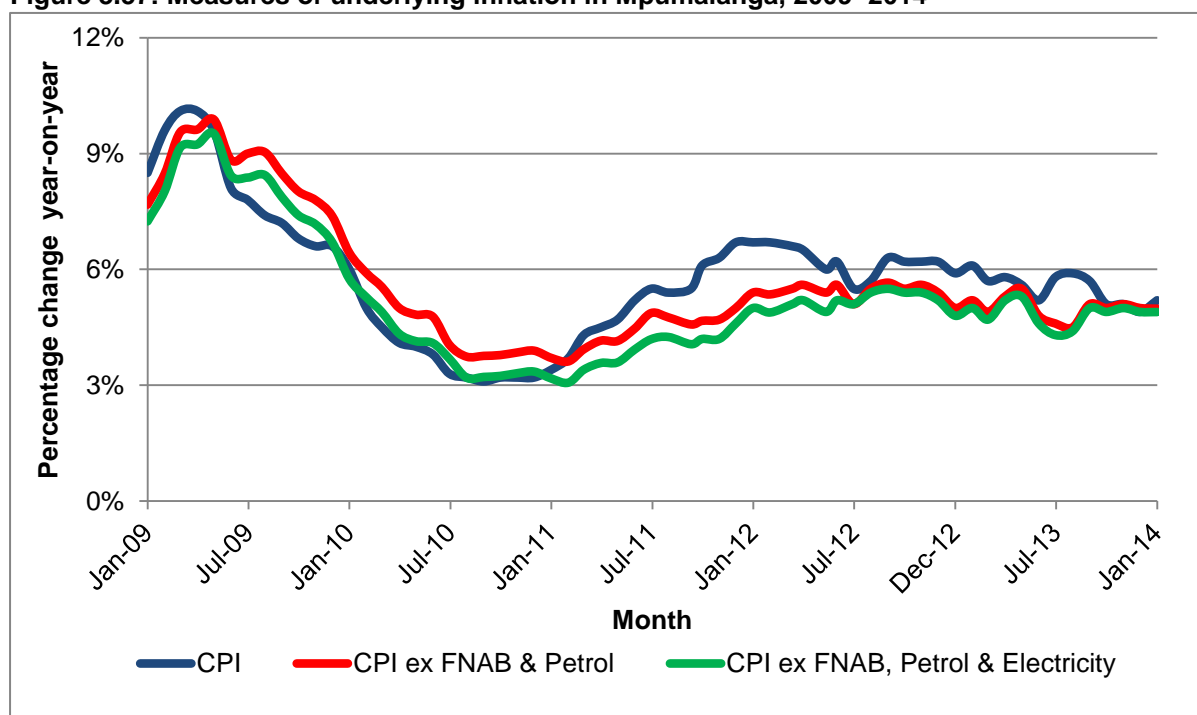
Index description	Weight	Percentage change		Estimated contribution to inflation
		Month-on-month	Year-on-year	
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	20.72	+1.5	+3.8	15.1%
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.81	+0.5	+7.2	6.6%
Clothing and footwear	5.36	+0.4	+5.5	5.7%
Housing and utilities	21.37	+0.0	+5.8	23.7%
Household contents and services	5.75	+0.1	+4.4	4.8%
Health	1.38	+0.0	+4.1	1.1%
Transport	14.88	+1.1	+7.5	21.3%
Communication	2.25	+0.0	+0.4	0.2%
Recreation and culture	6.20	+0.3	+0.7	0.8%
Education	1.58	+0.0	+6.6	2.0%
Restaurants and hotels	2.56	+2.4	+4.6	2.3%
Miscellaneous goods and services	13.14	+0.3	+6.5	16.3%
All items	100.0	+0.7	+5.2	100.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa – CPI Additional Tables, 2014

When the impact of the more volatile food and petrol prices are excluded from the consumer price index as in Figure 3.57, underlying annual inflation amounted to 5.0 per cent in January 2014. If electricity prices are also excluded from the calculation of headline CPI inflation, the rate of increase would have been at 4.9 per cent in January 2014.

The national inflation forecast of the SARB was revised at the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting in January 2014. The forecast for 2014 and 2015 was increased to 6.3 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively. Inflation is expected to breach the upper end of the target range in the second quarter of 2014, and to reach a peak of 6.6 per cent in the final quarter of the year. The biggest threat to inflation remains a weakening rand exchange rate that will put pressure on food and fuel prices.

Figure 3.57: Measures of underlying inflation in Mpumalanga, 2009–2014



Source: Statistics South Africa – CPI Additional Tables, 2014

3.8. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mpumalanga's contribution to total national trade was 1.0 per cent in 2012, down from 1.2 per cent in 1996. The two leading provinces, in terms of total trade contribution in 2012, were Gauteng with a share of 64.1 per cent and Western Cape (15.4 per cent). Mpumalanga contributed 1.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent to national exports and national imports, respectively.

Mpumalanga recorded vigorous average annual growth in terms of exports (11.2 per cent) and imports (10.9 per cent) from 1996 to 2012. The province, however, did not grow exports and imports as fast as the respective national averages of 11.7 per cent and 13.0 per cent. Mpumalanga occupied the sixth position in terms of export growth and the fifth position in terms of import growth.

Mpumalanga registered a positive trade balance of R9.0 billion in 2012, continuing the trend of exports exceeding imports since the start of the period under review in 1996. During the same period, the trade balance of South Africa fluctuated between positive and negative territory, finishing 2012 with a deficit of R64.5 billion. Mpumalanga was the province with the fourth highest positive trade balance in 2012 after North West, Limpopo and Gauteng.

Among the three districts, Nkangala (40.3 per cent) was the main contributor to provincial exports in 2012 followed by Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande with respective contributions of 37.1 per cent and 22.5 per cent (Table 3.22). Exports from Gert Sibande (18.8 per cent) recorded the highest growth since 1996 and those from Nkangala the slowest (9.8 per cent). Gert Sibande attracted 50.0 per cent of Mpumalanga's imports in 2012, followed by Nkangala and Ehlanzeni. Imports flowing to Ehlanzeni recorded the highest growth rate (13.1 per cent) over the 16-year period and those to Gert Sibande the lowest (9.6 per cent).

Table 3.22: Mpumalanga districts' contribution to provincial exports and imports, 2012

District	Exports		Imports	
	Share of Mpumalanga 2012	Growth per annum 96-12	Share of Mpumalanga 2012	Growth per annum 96-12
Gert Sibande	22.5%	18.8%	50.0%	9.6%
Nkangala	40.3%	9.8%	33.1%	12.5%
Ehlanzeni	37.1%	10.1%	16.8%	13.1%

Source: IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013

Among the three districts, Ehlanzeni recorded the largest positive trade balance of R4.1 billion in 2012, followed by Nkangala (R3.9 billion). Gert Sibande recorded the smallest trade balance in 2012 of R1.0 billion and is the only district in Mpumalanga that, from time to time (1996, 1997, 2004, 2005 and 2009), recorded negative trade balances.

3.9. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The negative impact of the global economic developments since 2008 and national infrastructure constraints, such as the weak electricity supply, on the performance of the Mpumalanga economy is evident from the data presented. Most industries in the province did not contribute appropriately in terms of average annual growth over the past 17 years. Therefore, there needs to be a focus on speeding up the transition to a knowledge-based and service-orientated economy, adopting the appropriate industry development strategies and attracting investment to build infrastructure and stimulate growth in the province. Public infrastructure investment can play a leading role and must be equal to 10 per cent of provincial GDP by 2030.

To achieve higher economic growth the province also needs to develop the capabilities of the workforce on a broad scale. Improved education outcomes should create more investment opportunities, which in turn may well increase the employment opportunities and lower the unemployment rate.

Despite the positive impact of social grants on the alleviation of poverty in Mpumalanga, job creation is the most important factor to impact positively on poverty. The accelerated reduction of poverty can therefore be attained most economically through a better educated and skilled workforce.

Another benefit of improved education outcomes will be that the skills constraints, which push up the premium for skilled labour, will be reduced and even removed completely. The removal of the dominant factor that induces the large difference in the salaries of skilled and unskilled workers should result in lower levels of income inequality.

There are general improvements in terms of the trends in a provincial context, except for HIV prevalence and the contribution to national GDP. When the provincial figures are compared with the national figures, only one of the provincial indicators (Gini-coefficient) recorded a level better than the national figure. When comparing the results of the districts, it is apparent that Nkangala ranked better in the majority of the selected socio-economic indicators than either Gert Sibande or Ehlanzeni.

4. RECEIPTS

4.1. Overall position

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Transfer receipts from National									
Equitable share	22 182 432	24 008 319	25 250 020	27 146 927	27 638 180	27 637 496	29 354 919	31 448 977	33 727 900
Conditional grants	4 150 197	5 520 774	5 742 083	5 787 608	5 838 877	5 838 877	6 352 076	6 980 488	6 244 891
Total transfer receipts from National	26 332 629	29 529 093	30 992 103	32 934 535	33 477 057	33 476 373	35 706 995	38 429 465	39 972 791
Provincial own receipts									
Tax receipts	289 534	299 079	383 224	446 987	446 987	415 035	471 584	495 164	521 149
Casino taxes	43 961	55 030	62 522	64 048	64 048	64 048	72 006	75 608	79 388
Horse racing taxes	4 261	4 572	6 707	9 947	9 947	9 947	7 936	8 332	8 749
Liquor licences	2 361	540	4 708	2 112	2 112	2 112	2 218	2 329	2 446
Motor vehicle licences	238 951	238 937	309 287	370 880	370 880	338 928	389 424	408 895	430 566
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	112 776	128 120	140 655	95 982	95 982	106 004	112 624	118 562	124 513
Transfers received	200	18 236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	34 797	25 530	35 959	76 604	76 604	63 217	80 904	85 097	89 602
Interest, dividends and rent on land	64 749	59 978	83 398	89 280	89 280	88 322	85 286	88 207	88 871
Sales of capital assets	11 861	12 231	4 703	7 334	7 334	4 633	4 136	4 274	4 493
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	14 224	17 987	19 880	7 580	7 580	14 043	8 285	8 384	8 815
Total provincial own receipts	528 141	561 161	667 819	723 767	723 767	691 254	762 819	799 688	837 442
Other funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total provincial receipts	26 860 770	30 090 254	31 659 922	33 658 302	34 200 824	34 167 627	36 469 814	39 229 153	40 810 233

Table 1.7 reflects the total approved provincial allocation for 2014/15 MTEF period and an amount of **R36.5 billion** for 2014/15 financial year to departmental baselines in order to fund the financial requirements of the province.

4.2. Equitable share

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	157 004	144 554	163 862	200 492	208 427	208 427	205 372	213 044	224 760
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	212 032	179 502	198 496	208 973	215 656	215 656	237 304	244 541	258 847
Vote 03: Finance	214 282	219 211	248 449	258 796	256 907	256 907	259 693	270 264	285 140
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	426 714	420 810	419 317	425 908	445 709	445 709	416 792	437 819	462 065
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	532 252	619 946	684 947	724 175	704 910	704 910	753 469	779 511	822 167
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	661 829	710 462	791 640	820 136	810 678	810 678	858 211	884 118	932 742
Vote 07: Education	10 618 968	11 373 862	12 522 791	13 262 713	13 451 299	13 451 299	14 306 221	15 399 110	16 651 197
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	1 886 456	1 844 326	1 749 898	1 999 733	1 980 200	1 979 516	2 068 796	2 337 396	2 465 737
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	737 413	787 999	844 327	840 929	1 103 729	1 103 729	1 025 379	1 022 017	978 263
Vote 10: Health	5 477 612	6 319 253	6 259 278	6 791 619	6 806 164	6 806 164	7 488 123	7 998 717	8 682 388
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	194 416	268 223	242 932	232 823	253 270	253 270	275 689	286 668	302 389
Vote 12: Social Development	871 806	961 091	924 261	1 154 294	1 179 633	1 179 633	1 226 053	1 332 994	1 406 074
Vote 13: Human Settlement	191 648	159 080	199 822	226 336	221 598	221 598	233 817	242 778	256 131
Total provincial own receipts by Vote	22 182 432	24 008 319	25 250 020	27 146 927	27 638 180	27 637 496	29 354 919	31 448 977	33 727 900

The above table reflects equitable share allocated to each vote in the 2014 MTEF period.

4.3. Own Revenue Allocation

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	10 722	27 941	33 835	34 461	35 749	35 749	36 184	37 812	39 513
Vote 03: Finance	-	9 365	6 624	8 072	8 098	8 098	8 476	8 857	9 255
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	7 233	166 772	102 650	113 032	100 396	100 396	118 684	124 025	129 606
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	24 942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 07: Education	87 370	235 175	381 687	417 660	417 660	417 660	438 068	459 081	480 522
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 785	27 177	28 645
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 10: Health	43 449	-	124 776	129 163	129 163	129 163	135 622	142 736	149 901
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 12: Social Development	6 785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 13: Human Settlement	29 983	119 067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total provincial own receipts by Vote	210 484	558 519	649 572	702 388	691 066	691 066	762 819	799 688	837 442

The above table shows allocation to departments from revenue that departments are estimating to collect in the 2014/15 MTEF period.

4.4. Conditional grants

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Ad	166 894	164 885	171 356	190 396	190 699	190 699	199 251	188 064	213 285
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	81 947	102 932	114 829	130 683	130 986	130 986	135 810	134 213	151 025
Ilima/Lelema Projects Grant	20 000	40 000	42 000	43 845	43 845	43 845	46 062	47 702	55 809
Land Care Programme Grant: Poverty Relief and Infrastr	4 904	5 198	10 958	10 249	10 249	10 249	6 105	6 149	6 451
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Infrastructure Grant to Province	174	1 855	3 569	5 619	5 619	5 619	11 274	-	-
	59 869	14 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and To	-	-	1 000	1 431	1 431	1 431	3 561	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for	-	-	1 000	1 431	1 431	1 431	3 561	-	-
Vote 07: Education	891 808	1 415 165	1 451 546	1 216 583	1 233 938	1 233 938	1 358 542	1 610 597	796 876
Dinaledi Schools Grant	-	6 440	9 802	9 675	9 675	9 675	10 228	10 698	11 266
Education Infrastructure Grant	189 689	590 184	530 711	531 504	536 370	536 370	623 602	852 247	-
HIV and Aids (Life Skills Education) Grant	17 183	16 511	17 896	18 015	18 015	18 015	19 404	20 297	19 737
National School Nutrition Programme Grant	396 785	447 973	506 561	496 661	504 835	504 835	524 913	545 910	574 843
Technical Secondary Schools Recapitalisation Grant	2 054	21 780	25 678	27 058	30 756	30 756	28 682	30 087	31 682
Further Education and Training College Sector Grant	286 097	321 840	345 285	130 670	131 287	131 287	140 989	151 021	159 348
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for	-	536	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 340	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incent	-	9 901	12 613	-	-	-	6 312	-	-
OSD for Therapists	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 072	337	-
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	904 835	1 690 316	1 773 184	1 971 339	1 973 010	1 973 010	2 099 056	2 236 390	2 293 579
Devolution of Property Rate Funds Grant to Provinces	57 615	73 946	76 870	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for	8 119	7 895	16 617	20 691	20 691	20 691	12 798	-	-
Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	445 656	1 191 497	1 240 694	1 487 722	1 489 393	1 489 393	1 594 840	1 722 601	1 752 828
Public Transport Operations Grant	393 445	416 978	439 003	462 926	462 926	462 926	491 418	513 789	540 751
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	-	196	522	819	819	819	2 580	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incent	-	196	522	819	819	819	2 580	-	-
Vote 10: Health	1 070 164	1 228 656	1 265 236	1 163 723	1 186 647	1 186 647	1 367 865	1 428 639	1 279 180
Comprehensive HIV and Aids Grant	394 147	490 366	586 097	690 591	690 591	690 591	818 836	942 045	1 059 469
Forensic Pathology Services Grant	50 276	55 607	2 051	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Facility Revitalisation Grant	442 842	502 925	483 803	283 509	306 433	306 433	343 509	277 942	-
Health Professions Training and Development Grant	77 550	80 718	85 837	89 894	89 894	89 894	95 288	99 671	104 954
National Tertiary Services Grant	94 620	95 730	91 879	91 879	91 879	91 879	97 116	101 584	106 968
National Health Insurance Grant	-	-	11 500	4 850	4 850	4 850	7 000	7 397	7 789
World Cup Health Preparation Strategy Grant	4 345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFCON Grant	-	-	3 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for	6 384	3 310	1 069	3 000	3 000	3 000	2 732	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incent	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 384	-	-
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	102 607	104 879	114 112	118 985	126 237	126 237	166 519	200 397	211 926
Community Library Services Grant	70 944	66 497	72 705	72 521	77 405	77 405	114 781	151 325	160 400
Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant	31 663	38 382	39 883	44 772	47 140	47 140	46 959	49 072	51 526
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incent	-	-	524	1 142	1 142	1 142	2 580	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for	-	-	1 000	550	550	550	2 199	-	-
Vote 12: Social Development	2 856	-	-	-	-	-	6 012	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for	2 856	-	-	-	-	-	2 024	-	-
Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incent	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 988	-	-
Vote 13: Human Settlement	1 011 033	916 677	965 127	1 124 332	1 126 096	1 126 096	1 146 690	1 316 401	1 450 045
Human Settlements Development Grant	1 011 033	916 677	965 127	1 124 332	1 126 096	1 126 096	1 146 690	1 316 401	1 450 045
Total conditional grants	4 150 197	5 520 774	5 742 083	5 787 608	5 838 877	5 838 877	6 352 076	6 980 488	6 244 891

The above table reflects Conditional Grants allocations per vote for the 2014 MTEF period. Conditional grants allocations are exclusively and specially allocated for specific functions that the government had identified and were not given attention at a provincial level and can only be spent on the activities specified in the framework of that specific conditional grant.

4.5. Total provincial own receipts (own revenue)

Table 1.9: Summary of provincial own receipts by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	1 100	764	449	692	692	726	742	786	480
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	2 343	970	1 028	1 090	1 090	1 090	1 155	1 224	1 289
Vote 03: Finance	51 685	48 183	70 609	51 199	51 199	60 996	52 979	54 299	54 644
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	2 734	819	223	2 586	2 586	1 290	1 364	1 406	1 406
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	4 422	20 644	3 854	5 157	5 157	6 010	3 607	3 858	4 062
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	54 883	65 536	82 251	79 300	79 300	79 300	85 614	89 896	94 390
Vote 07: Education	23 351	20 938	22 398	23 274	23 274	24 583	23 790	24 282	25 570
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	14 202	22 230	25 780	20 268	20 268	20 268	21 303	22 346	23 531
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	297 425	288 664	372 547	485 252	485 252	435 242	509 714	535 683	562 776
Vote 10: Health	67 446	82 516	81 356	50 368	50 368	54 915	57 527	60 403	63 423
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	1 419	1 453	1 388	1 190	1 190	1 388	1 115	1 301	1 370
Vote 12: Social Development	2 907	5 594	2 191	1 864	1 864	2 273	1 983	2 092	2 203
Vote 13: Human Settlement	4 224	2 850	3 745	1 527	1 527	3 173	1 926	2 112	2 298
Total provincial own receipts by Vote	528 141	561 161	667 819	723 767	723 767	691 254	762 819	799 688	837 442

The table above reflects projections of provincial own revenue that departments will collect in the 2014/15 MTEF period. The growth is slower because of the financial and economic status and it follows the trend in the country

5. PAYMENTS

5.1. Overall position

Table 1.10: Summary of provincial payments and estimates by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	157 004	144 554	163 862	200 492	208 427	265 755	205 372	213 044	224 760
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	221 065	190 698	231 048	243 434	251 405	251 405	273 488	282 353	298 360
Vote 03: Finance	214 282	223 270	244 511	266 868	265 005	262 132	268 169	279 121	294 395
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	390 268	477 549	330 037	425 908	445 709	445 709	418 792	437 819	462 065
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	706 379	951 603	958 953	1 027 603	996 005	998 656	1 071 404	1 091 600	1 165 058
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	712 842	697 147	789 215	821 567	812 109	812 109	861 772	884 118	932 742
Vote 07: Education	11 598 146	13 024 202	14 356 024	14 896 956	15 102 897	15 165 119	16 102 831	17 468 788	17 928 595
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	2 791 291	3 534 642	3 523 082	3 971 072	3 953 210	3 952 526	4 193 637	4 600 963	4 787 961
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	737 413	788 195	844 849	841 748	1 104 548	1 096 166	1 027 959	1 022 017	978 263
Vote 10: Health	6 347 222	7 022 897	7 501 291	8 084 505	8 121 974	8 481 786	8 991 610	9 570 092	10 111 469
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	292 199	361 173	332 544	351 808	379 507	379 507	442 208	487 065	514 315
Vote 12: Social Development	820 429	927 196	918 116	1 154 294	1 179 633	1 179 633	1 232 065	1 332 994	1 406 074
Vote 13: Human Settlement	1 226 207	1 095 820	1 146 820	1 350 668	1 347 694	1 347 694	1 380 507	1 559 179	1 706 176
Total provincial payments and estimates by Vote	26 214 747	29 438 946	31 340 352	33 636 923	34 168 123	34 638 197	36 469 814	39 229 153	40 810 233

5.2. Payment by economic classification

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current payments	20 989 561	23 013 053	24 880 533	26 764 175	27 050 774	27 407 271	29 004 476	31 029 555	32 801 952
Compensation of employees	15 353 334	17 003 265	18 344 650	20 198 869	20 052 635	20 001 468	21 896 769	23 289 870	24 689 629
Goods and services	5 633 396	6 007 789	6 534 909	6 565 306	6 998 139	7 405 480	7 107 707	7 739 685	8 112 323
Interest and rent on land	2 831	1 999	974	-	-	323	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:	3 329 272	3 710 049	3 904 254	4 167 573	4 149 803	4 209 962	4 408 600	4 665 733	5 009 797
Provinces and municipalities	59 534	87 679	78 476	152 074	169 156	169 731	137 003	141 477	148 983
Departmental agencies and accounts	446 462	469 269	553 075	560 946	561 694	561 616	593 133	574 872	606 024
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	429 301	527 881	486 950	506 837	492 337	487 723	520 292	541 321	572 294
Non-profit institutions	1 197 582	1 337 315	1 434 284	1 463 282	1 427 700	1 453 971	1 613 668	1 658 879	1 764 455
Households	1 196 393	1 287 905	1 351 469	1 484 434	1 498 916	1 536 921	1 544 504	1 749 184	1 918 041
Payments of capital assets	1 894 693	2 713 096	2 549 832	2 695 490	2 959 716	3 013 079	3 051 738	3 528 865	2 998 484
Buildings and other fixed structures	1 584 459	2 335 808	2 262 675	2 407 140	2 585 650	2 668 073	2 736 707	3 193 470	2 637 396
Machinery and equipment	296 645	357 053	237 613	266 117	347 949	319 134	303 941	327 702	359 952
Heritage assets	52	3 933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	17	-	-	50	50	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	30 190	21 000	21 300	21 300	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	13 537	16 285	19 354	1 233	4 767	4 522	11 090	7 693	1 136
Payments for financial assets	1 221	2 748	5 733	9 685	7 830	7 885	5 000	5 000	-
Total economic classification	26 214 747	29 438 946	31 340 352	33 636 923	34 168 123	34 638 197	36 469 814	39 229 153	40 810 233

The table above reflects summary provincial payments and of estimates by economic classification.

5.3. Payment by economic classification per vote

5.3.1. Compensation of Employees

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	99 404	97 948	102 319	116 319	109 647	108 821	125 359	131 679	138 378
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	68 304	75 813	88 047	112 440	108 228	102 283	132 029	138 593	150 789
Vote 03: Finance	107 773	118 499	126 458	144 382	140 466	137 743	154 436	164 529	173 411
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	225 966	227 815	235 232	274 376	293 077	290 720	325 014	340 099	358 406
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	321 486	368 601	408 205	437 604	448 410	440 222	487 148	517 477	552 225
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	144 672	149 790	154 380	169 201	167 069	165 884	178 989	193 129	208 385
Vote 07: Education	9 251 784	10 235 116	11 042 338	11 939 540	11 889 952	11 865 748	12 733 191	13 522 965	14 336 427
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	710 985	751 720	770 874	863 158	813 874	809 821	893 403	941 753	991 473
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	283 193	311 311	319 313	349 007	344 809	340 093	376 940	406 718	438 849
Vote 10: Health	3 614 346	4 083 293	4 474 576	5 043 020	5 001 470	5 004 572	5 663 449	6 015 720	6 366 489
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	96 857	102 386	106 444	142 540	130 364	130 292	150 176	146 875	156 103
Vote 12: Social Development	323 848	361 114	390 773	457 563	460 150	460 150	515 837	599 726	639 044
Vote 13: Human Settlement	104 716	119 859	125 691	149 719	145 119	145 119	160 798	170 607	179 649
Total provincial payments and estimates by Vote	15 353 334	17 003 265	18 344 650	20 198 869	20 052 635	20 001 468	21 896 769	23 289 870	24 689 629

5.3.2. Goods and services

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	53 741	37 660	50 722	74 473	85 107	143 147	71 830	75 089	80 026
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	104 532	93 838	114 782	86 923	97 954	105 848	98 706	98 572	99 988
Vote 03: Finance	93 645	99 467	111 810	118 692	115 807	115 422	105 797	106 075	112 015
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	90 930	113 053	68 815	74 502	71 552	73 909	70 082	72 785	77 553
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	257 673	222 724	187 220	229 954	221 761	233 207	233 277	215 986	224 410
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	114 784	77 442	75 526	82 526	85 700	85 789	106 861	101 267	109 892
Vote 07: Education	1 166 089	1 278 142	1 653 160	1 473 845	1 655 496	1 673 697	1 470 212	1 652 153	1 674 576
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	1 034 120	1 260 925	1 269 139	1 317 634	1 300 010	1 300 693	1 518 782	1 748 218	1 849 001
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	428 913	456 393	499 531	460 851	727 789	727 108	531 354	488 349	511 780
Vote 10: Health	1 997 825	2 051 131	2 184 532	2 274 128	2 220 947	2 531 209	2 535 225	2 782 624	2 946 968
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	116 572	128 911	121 499	131 705	142 057	141 773	150 935	165 565	185 937
Vote 12: Social Development	130 339	147 732	158 818	190 099	229 078	229 078	163 455	179 659	183 468
Vote 13: Human Settlement	44 233	40 371	39 355	49 974	44 881	44 600	51 191	53 343	56 709
Total provincial payments and estimates by Vote	5 633 396	6 007 789	6 534 909	6 565 306	6 998 139	7 405 480	7 107 707	7 739 685	8 112 323

5.3.3. Transfers and subsidies

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	895	3 842	3 329	3 750	4 024	3 924	4 156	4 226	4 256
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	30 167	17 343	24 484	36 904	37 756	37 756	37 894	38 893	40 954
Vote 03: Finance	2 958	1 728	259	184	3 713	3 923	3 509	3 541	3 729
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	22 893	96 442	19 464	11 197	13 797	13 797	22 078	23 212	24 291
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	106 083	258 495	271 117	324 392	285 396	284 166	299 139	325 409	353 960
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	441 959	460 904	545 346	550 740	550 740	551 817	556 046	567 222	597 959
Vote 07: Education	758 108	872 598	1 014 537	873 680	852 093	861 599	974 991	983 825	1 053 035
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	470 930	521 047	549 314	605 680	633 931	635 956	642 247	673 080	711 047
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	332	1 871	2 316	1 500	1 560	1 960	3 000	-	1 326
Vote 10: Health	139 755	196 152	200 124	200 071	213 864	260 164	231 162	244 450	257 406
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	4 824	12 102	8 702	11 600	10 900	12 566	10 610	9 078	9 559
Vote 12: Social Development	318 899	339 950	290 647	419 260	411 595	411 655	461 135	461 420	486 460
Vote 13: Human Settlement	1 031 469	927 575	974 615	1 128 615	1 130 434	1 130 679	1 162 633	1 331 377	1 465 815
Total provincial payments and estimates by Vote	3 329 272	3 710 049	3 904 254	4 167 573	4 149 803	4 209 962	4 408 600	4 665 733	5 009 797

5.3.4. Payments of capital assets

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	2 964	5 104	7 485	5 950	9 649	9 688	4 027	2 050	2 100
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	18 062	3 704	2 794	7 167	7 467	5 518	4 859	6 295	6 629
Vote 03: Finance	9 906	3 576	5 980	3 610	5 019	5 044	4 427	4 976	5 240
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	50 148	40 106	6 198	65 833	67 283	67 283	1 618	1 723	1 815
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	20 510	101 778	92 411	32 823	37 608	38 231	51 840	32 728	34 463
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	11 273	9 011	13 937	14 100	3 600	3 600	14 876	17 500	16 506
Vote 07: Education	422 165	637 443	645 989	609 891	705 356	764 075	924 437	1 309 845	864 557
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	573 639	998 355	931 253	1 184 600	1 205 395	1 206 056	1 139 205	1 237 912	1 236 440
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	24 871	18 620	23 689	30 390	30 390	27 005	116 665	126 950	26 308
Vote 10: Health	594 082	691 225	639 160	567 286	685 693	685 693	561 774	527 298	540 606
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	73 941	117 759	95 899	65 963	96 186	94 876	130 487	165 547	162 716
Vote 12: Social Development	47 343	78 400	77 878	85 517	78 810	78 750	91 638	92 189	97 102
Vote 13: Human Settlement	45 789	8 015	7 159	22 360	27 260	27 260	5 885	3 852	4 003
Total provincial payments and estimates by Vote	1 894 693	2 713 096	2 549 832	2 695 490	2 959 716	3 013 079	3 051 738	3 528 865	2 998 484

5.4. Payments by policy area

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
General public services	4 480 289	5 522 316	5 451 493	6 135 377	6 119 761	6 176 183	6 430 862	6 904 900	7 232 599
Public order and safety	737 413	788 195	844 849	841 748	1 104 548	1 096 166	1 027 959	1 022 017	978 263
Economic affairs and Environmental protection	712 842	697 147	789 215	821 567	812 109	812 109	861 772	884 118	932 742
Housing and community amenities	1 226 207	1 095 820	1 146 820	1 350 668	1 347 694	1 347 694	1 380 507	1 559 179	1 706 176
Health	6 347 222	7 022 897	7 501 291	8 084 505	8 121 974	8 481 786	8 991 610	9 570 092	10 111 469
Recreation, culture and religion	292 199	361 173	332 544	351 808	379 507	379 507	442 208	487 065	514 315
Education	11 598 146	13 024 202	14 356 024	14 896 956	15 102 897	15 165 119	16 102 831	17 468 788	17 928 595
Social protection	820 429	927 196	918 116	1 154 294	1 179 633	1 179 633	1 232 065	1 332 994	1 406 074
Total provincial payments and estimates by policy ar	26 214 747	29 438 946	31 340 352	33 636 923	34 168 123	34 638 197	36 469 814	39 229 153	40 810 233

5.5. Infrastructure payments

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	15 291	64 008	107 610	228 670	190 060	196 393	222 943	207 247	154 077
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	7 293	7 042	16 219	12 000	1 000	1 000	11 000	12 500	12 475
Vote 07: Education	434 995	699 137	636 389	585 755	691 121	745 121	879 555	1 277 481	839 978
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	1 028 001	1 258 554	1 375 171	1 586 051	1 558 222	1 531 891	1 877 647	1 879 755	1 973 639
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 882	114 736	119 851
Vote 10: Health	497 089	577 478	555 731	461 934	532 040	532 040	622 309	624 258	405 321
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	59 761	106 283	83 204	57 758	76 081	78 840	99 981	124 862	116 072
Vote 12: Social Development	36 869	66 878	68 586	81 638	71 486	71 651	76 917	79 932	84 690
Total	2 079 299	2 779 380	2 842 910	3 013 806	3 120 010	3 156 936	3 900 234	4 320 771	3 706 103

1. Departmental amounts should include new constructions, rehabilitation/upgrading, other capital projects and recurrent maintenance.

The above table reflects estimate towards capital investments.

5.5.1. Infrastructure payments and estimate by category and vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
New and replacement assets									
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	–	–	30 189	23 419	23 285	23 719	29 325	28 458	29 966
Vote 07: Education	120 799	266 380	197 065	274 432	230 487	339 412	645 879	762 366	487 798
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	52 284	40 836	36 788	62 782	62 782	64 746	40 013	38 536	8 000
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	–	–	–	–	–	–	109 882	114 736	119 851
Vote 10: Health	85 078	93 404	107 432	55 313	55 313	55 313	44 761	–	–
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	56 206	102 746	71 269	57 358	75 681	78 440	99 981	124 862	116 072
Vote 12: Social Development	36 869	66 878	64 844	72 040	62 889	62 889	72 040	75 354	79 348
Sub-total: New and replacement assets	351 236	570 244	507 587	545 344	510 437	624 519	1 041 881	1 144 312	841 035
Upgrade and additions									
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	7 293	7 042	16 219	12 000	1 000	1 000	11 000	12 500	12 475
Vote 07: Education	75 458	212 765	299 386	78 107	180 645	150 524	137 045	394 115	241 047
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	249 192	261 901	172 438	350 950	346 450	343 284	247 142	260 875	210 166
Vote 10: Health	369 916	391 789	398 842	346 339	416 445	416 445	260 413	233 374	179 311
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	3 555	3 537	11 935	400	400	400	–	–	–
Sub-total: Upgrade and additions	705 414	877 034	898 820	787 796	944 940	911 653	655 600	900 864	642 999
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment									
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	–	26 229	38 800	4 763	6 963	6 963	12 549	–	–
Vote 07: Education	212 197	149 318	83 674	199 604	229 625	214 025	93 664	35 000	22 600
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	284 026	541 000	625 045	748 137	741 452	774 459	1 095 292	1 043 951	1 093 974
Vote 10: Health	16 959	42 857	9 662	15 000	15 000	15 000	94 645	102 149	93 299
Sub-total: Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment	513 182	759 404	757 181	967 504	993 040	1 010 447	1 296 150	1 181 100	1 209 873
Maintenance and repairs									
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 758	–	–
Vote 07: Education	26 541	70 674	56 264	33 612	50 364	41 160	2 967	86 000	88 533
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	442 499	414 817	540 900	424 182	407 538	349 402	495 200	536 393	661 499
Vote 10: Health	25 136	49 428	39 795	45 282	45 282	45 282	222 490	288 735	132 711
Vote 12: Social Development	–	–	3 742	9 598	8 597	8 762	4 877	4 578	5 342
Sub-total: Maintenance and repairs	494 176	534 919	640 701	512 674	511 781	444 606	732 292	915 706	888 085
Infrastructure transfers									
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration	15 291	37 779	38 621	200 488	159 812	165 711	174 311	178 789	124 111
Sub-total: Infrastructure transfers	15 291	37 779	38 621	200 488	159 812	165 711	174 311	178 789	124 111
Total provincial infrastructure payments and estimates	2 079 299	2 779 380	2 842 910	3 013 806	3 120 010	3 156 936	3 900 234	4 320 771	3 706 103
<i>1. Total provincial infrastructure is the sum of "Capital" plus "Recurrent maintenance".</i>									

Given the strategic focus of government to shifting the composition of expenditure towards investments in infrastructure, the province has allocated a total amount of R3.9 billion, which includes an amount of R732.3 million towards maintenance and repairs in 2014/15 financial year. This investment will be an important driver towards economic growth and job creation in the Province.

5.6 Transfers

5.6.1 Transfers to public entities

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	423 086	396 585	523 723	531 740	531 740	531 740	537 046	546 222	562 516
Vote 07: Education	29 594	56 084	100 741	98 000	98 000	98 000	87 650	102 533	107 967
Total provincial transfers to public entities	452 680	452 669	624 464	629 740	629 740	629 740	624 696	648 755	670 483

Table 1.16 reflects departments that have transfers that are made to public entities.

5.6.2 Transfers to other entities

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	30 167	17 343	25 362	36 904	36 904	36 904	37 894	38 893	40 954
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	6 962	8 378	9 912	10 384	10 384	10 384	11 210	11 741	12 390
Vote 10: Health	110 720	137 407	150 272	152 522	152 522	152 522	161 832	171 495	180 584
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	4 271	11 828	7 976	10 700	10 000	11 666	9 710	8 478	8 927
Vote 12: Social Development	318 454	339 222	290 332	416 187	408 062	408 122	459 075	459 216	484 130
Total provincial transfers to other entities	470 574	514 178	483 854	626 697	617 872	619 598	679 721	689 823	726 985

5.6.3 Transfers to local government

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Category A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category B	57 915	87 619	77 991	151 824	168 962	164 789	134 123	138 441	145 786
Category C	1 619	60	485	250	194	4 942	2 880	3 036	3 197
Total provincial transfers to local government	59 534	87 679	78 476	152 074	169 156	169 731	137 003	141 477	148 983

The above table shows transfers that are made to local government.

5.7 Personnel numbers

Personnel numbers	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2009	31 March 2010	31 March 2011	31 March 2012	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	31 March 2015
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	291	263	256	322	298	298	298
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	155	151	187	188	188	188	188
Vote 03: Finance	361	356	355	378	383	383	383
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Tradi	1 214	1 164	1 161	1 243	1 288	1 288	1 288
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and	1 758	1 772	1 694	1 672	1 760	1 794	1 794
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environme	489	481	454	439	457	471	485
Vote 07: Education	44 059	45 465	45 157	45 434	45 898	45 898	45 898
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	4 047	4 048	3 861	3 863	4 086	4 211	4 224
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Lie	1 724	1 795	1 829	2 107	2 156	2 199	2 270
Vote 10: Health	18 189	18 189	18 093	20 578	21 926	22 052	22 075
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	740	747	556	644	646	646	646
Vote 12: Social Development	1 860	1 874	1 819	2 010	2 070	2 150	2 150
Vote 13: Human Settlement	341	362	372	398	418	418	418
Total provincial personnel numbers	75 228	76 667	75 794	79 276	81 574	81 996	82 117
Total provincial personnel cost (R thousand)	15 353 334	17 003 265	18 344 650	20 001 468	21 896 769	23 289 870	24 689 629
Unit cost (R thousand)	204	222	242	252	268	284	301

5.7.1 Provincial personnel numbers and costs.

	Outcome			Revised estimate 2013/14	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total for province							
Personnel numbers (head count)	75 239	76 678	75 805	79 287	81 585	82 007	82 128
Personnel cost (R thousands)	15 353 334	17 003 265	18 344 650	20 001 468	21 896 769	23 289 870	24 689 629
Human resources component							
Personnel numbers (head count)	1 297	20 716	22 485	20 486	21 271	21 879	22 964
Personnel cost (R thousands)	167 813	297 666	307 866	323 000	350 754	369 740	379 821
Head count as % of total for provi	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Personnel cost as % of total for p	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finance component							
Personnel numbers (head count)	12 265	14 728	16 603	18 236	19 025	19 909	21 046
Personnel cost (R thousands)	201 065	313 910	343 874	380 641	475 993	505 734	521 525
Head count as % of total for provi	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Personnel cost as % of total for p	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Full time workers							
Personnel numbers (head count)	74 884	75 301	74 479	77 471	78 593	79 535	79 637
Personnel cost (R thousands)	15 204 023	16 839 905	18 159 291	19 799 567	21 315 000	22 517 888	23 759 888
Head count as % of total for provi	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Personnel cost as % of total for p	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Part-time workers							
Personnel numbers (head count)	–	–	–	–	632	632	632
Personnel cost (R thousands)	75 728	80 606	94 993	148 757	252 966	390 376	404 553
Head count as % of total for provi	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel cost as % of total for p	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract workers							
Personnel numbers (head count)	779	1 365	1 552	2 100	2 421	1 776	1 786
Personnel cost (R thousands)	58 788	73 121	95 658	115 500	370 477	434 688	563 997
Head count as % of total for provi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personnel cost as % of total for p	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5.8 Payments on training

Table 1.21: Summary of provincial payments on training by Vote

R thousand	Outcome			Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation 2013/14	Revised estimate	Medium-term estimates		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Vote 01: Office of the Premier	1 585	1 653	1 141	1 486	1 486	1 755	1 869	1 980	2 074
Vote 02: Provincial Legislature	364	198	112	129	129	129	269	157	165
Vote 03: Finance	14 604	13 968	15 783	5 606	5 610	5 712	5 382	5 629	5 442
Vote 04: Co-operative Governance and Traditional	1 563	508	568	2 196	2 196	2 196	2 591	3 038	3 117
Vote 05: Agriculture, Rural Development and Land	1 803	4 635	1 358	3 666	3 666	3 666	3 732	3 766	3 804
Vote 06: Economic Development, Environment and	326	1 146	371	2 976	2 976	2 976	3 346	1 628	1 930
Vote 07: Education	29 720	29 933	32 631	35 123	35 123	35 123	36 940	39 814	41 923
Vote 08: Public Works, Roads and Transport	34 676	52 766	67 359	68 388	68 388	66 830	31 770	34 523	32 080
Vote 09: Community Safety, Security and Liaison	712	916	-	1 031	1 031	1 031	1 041	1 051	1 062
Vote 10: Health	29 970	45 862	39 776	40 269	40 269	40 269	40 445	46 900	46 900
Vote 11: Culture, Sport and Recreation	638	785	830	874	874	874	919	1 057	1 057
Vote 12: Social Development	16 273	7 943	7 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 897	6 192	6 520
Vote 13: Human Settlement	3 298	2 940	2 840	3 050	3 050	3 050	3 137	3 222	3 340
Total provincial payments on training	135 532	163 253	170 369	170 394	170 398	159 211	137 338	148 957	149 414

Estimates of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure Estimates